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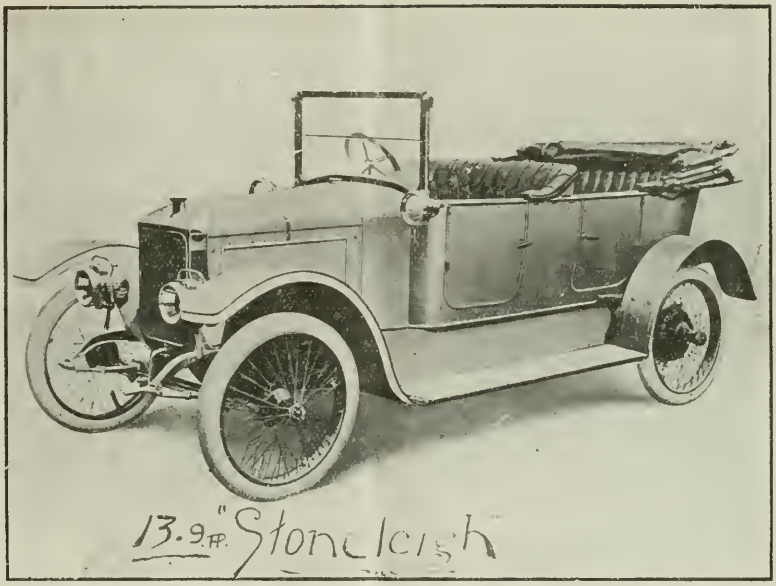

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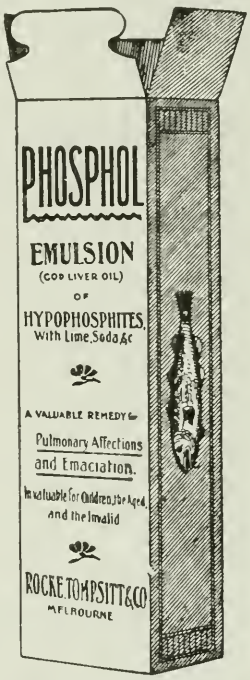

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 328 APRIL 21ST, 1913. Vol. XXVIII.

ENGLAND.

London,
6th March 1913.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE OBLIGATIONS OF PHARMACISTS with regard to the Pharmaceutical Society cannot be too strongly emphasised, says the "Pharmaceutical Journal." There are still some three thousand Pharmacists in the country, in business on their own account, who are content to enjoy the fruits of organisation without doing anything for it. This is a most unworthy position for the persons concerned to be placed in, for no one possessed of finer feelings can wish to enjoy the privileges of an institution without also sharing in its expenses. It was pointed out in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" for October 1, 1853—that is, shortly after the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1852—that if chemists had failed in their endeavour to obtain the privilege of managing their own affairs, and the control had been undertaken by a branch of the Government, a tax would have been imposed to maintain the organisation several times greater than the amount of the Society's subscription, and such tax would have been enforced by the usual machinery of the Law Courts. Not being a Government with the command

of military force, the Society cannot compel the payment of subscriptions, but on that account the obligations of honour are all the more stringent. The history of the past year, with the triumph of the Insurance negotiations, demonstrates what an enormous advantage Pharmacists gain from the existence of the Society, and those who are willing to incur these benefits while contributing nothing to their cost, may be skilled chemists, but cannot be cited as authorities on moral matters. In pharmacy, as in every other branch of industry, men possess a bargaining power when combined that they can never possess as individuals, being strengthened in the same way—though, of course, to a much lesser degree—as the general body of citizens is strengthened by political organisation into the nation. But whereas in the latter case a recalcitrant minority can be made to perform its patriotic duties, in the former case no coercion can be applied, except that of the individual's private honour. Where, therefore, this coercion is not applied, at any rate effectively, there is justification for doubting its strength, if not its existence. To obtain value without paying for it—however the act may be disguised—is a form of immorality.

INACCURACY OF B.M.A. ANALYSES.

Another instance of the inaccurate statements made in the B.M.A. publication, "More Secret Remedies," was disclosed in Dr. Wilson Hake's evidence before the British Proprietary Medicines' Committee on February 7. Dr. Hake, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., lecturer on chemistry and toxicology at the Westminster Hospital Medical School and elsewhere, said that he was present to correct an erroneous statement in "Secret Remedies." The alleged formula in that book was not accurate, was incomplete, and gave an entirely erroneous impression as to the composition of the powders. One of the ingredients—an important constituent—had been altogether overlooked by the analyst. It was an ingredient readily discoverable by chemical analysis, and the omission of it gave a wrong impression of the composition of the powders. He thought that the mistake arose owing to the public analyst having to undertake so many analyses. The question, he said, should be referred to the arbitration of the Government Analyst, and in this suggestion the chairman concurred. Following on other witnesses' statements that the analyses were incorrect, Dr. Hake's evidence confirmed the impression that many of the formulae given were not reliable, and must be accepted with caution.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATION

was the theme of an interesting address at the annual dinner of the Halifax Chemists' Association on February 6. Mr. L. Chambers, in proposing the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, referred to the use of "stock mixtures," which, he said, might save time, but in the best interests of the patients they were undesirable. The public knew what club doctoring had been in the past, consequently, Pharmacists should take their stand against stock mixtures, and give their customers the same treatment they would have if they were able to pay a physician a guinea fee. Pharmacists held their position to-day largely through organisation, and if they were to claim anything from the Government they would only get it by organisation. If Pharmacists had been linked together in the same way as the doctors, they could have got more concessions. Every registered chemist should sink his grievances and become a member of the Society, and strive to make that body as strong a trade union as the doctors. If Pharmacists kept abreast of the times and took their part in public matters, there was no reason why they should not receive further privileges from the hands of the State.

SPOONS AS MEASURES.

Commenting on the results of the conference between representatives of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A. and delegates attending the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, on the use of spoons as measures for medicines, the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of February 22 says that attention has previously been directed to the varying capacity of domestic tea, dessert, and table spoons, and the practice of prescribing and measuring medicines has been often deprecated. In the "P.J.," 1902, it was stated that ten teaspoons were found to vary in capacity for water from 75 to 130 minims, the three spoons holding the least being known to be over 100 years old. A similar variation was observed with tablespoons and dessertspoons, the average giving 25

per cent. in excess of the accepted measure. With the use of certain teaspoons, the patient might easily take 3/32 grain of strychnine where 1/16 grain is prescribed, or 6 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid instead of 4 minims. The use of glass-graduated measures should be insisted on in such cases by the prescriber.

CO-OPERATION IN PHARMACY.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C., in an address before the London Pharmacists' Association on February 13, opened an interesting discussion on the value of co-operation in Pharmacy. He pointed out that the mere supplanting of proprietary lines by others was not a strong point, as the best part of the sphere of Pharmacy lay outside such things. One difficulty was the keen opposition of the wholesaler, and, personally, he did not see how it would be anything else but a severe struggle unless at least one wholesale house was included. The chairman, who followed, pinned his faith to advertising. In the opinion of the next speaker, the co-operative buying of drugs and chemicals was ineffectual. The public did not take more physic than formerly, but money had been diverted from the Pharmacists to the purchase of branded goods through other channels. Other speakers strongly supported the co-operative movement and instanced Ucal and similar ventures as successful steps in the right direction. Mr. Harrison, in replying, said that with effective advertising, a co-operative scheme should be a success, but the articles placed on the market must be of sound value, and, furthermore, no such scheme would be complete unless the co-operation embraced the manufacturing of the goods by those interested in the movement.

GENERAL.

Mr. G. H. Zeal has been elected President of the St. Vincent Association, and Mr. Henry Lewis (of Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's Ltd.), one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Select Committee on Patent Medicines has presented a Progress Report to the House, and has recommended that a committee on the same subject be appointed next Session, in order that the inquiry may be brought to a final stage.

Replying to an inquiry as to the weekly wage of a manager of a drug store in England, one of the Pharmaceutical journals states that the remuneration varies, according to locality and nature of the business, from 37/6 to 50/-!

Dr. W. H. Martindale has called attention in a recent article to the importance to Pharmacists having an intimate knowledge of the chemistry of the soil.

The new Swiss Pharmaceutical curriculum extends over 5½ years, of which 2½ years require to be spent in a pharmacy. One feature is that the apprentice must attend a University course before apprenticeship, and that after all the examinations have been passed, the candidate must spend a year in one or several pharmacies before he is granted his diploma.

"The presence in Parliament of Mr. Glyn-Jones has been a tower of strength to Pharmacists in the discussions which have taken place on the various phases of Insurance Medical Benefit," writes X-Rayser II. in the "Chemist and Druggist." "Mr. Glyn-Jones' first-hand knowledge of a very complex situation, his unfailing and persistent care on behalf of the sick poor, and his determination that they should not continue to be the victims of a system which has, I hope, now gone for ever, are deserving of note." Pharmacists in every Australian State should not rest content until they have at least one direct representative in their legislatures.

Diethyl-barbituric Acid, also known as Malourea, Veronal, Malonal, and Hypnogen, was the subject of a resolution of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 4, the resolution declaring that the substance in question ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

A Serious View of the Unrestricted Sale of Hypnotics is taken by the Medical Magazine. It is not sufficient, in our contemporary's opinion, to schedule a drug, but instructions of a clear and definite character should be supplied to the chemist, and a penalty enforced if the law is infringed; such restrictions to include the dispensing of the prescription once only, the prescription not to be passed into the possession of the patient, and the prohibition of the sale of such a drug unless prescribed. It is suggested that the great frequency at the present time of what is popularly termed "heart failure" is in reality due to drug poisoning, the patient indulging in the use of some prescription which he had acquired for some transient trouble.

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Published on the 20th of each Month.
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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of items of interest are invited by the Editor.

Advertisements for insertion in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of the month.

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London—407 Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

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Melbourne—360 Swanston Street. Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

That important changes are impending in regard to the calling of Pharmacy no one who carefully observes the trend of things can deny. Gradually the State is exercising an extended control over matters pertaining to medicine and pharmacy, and the allied professions. Hospitals, supported largely by Government subsidies, have outgrown the charitable purposes for which they were originally established, and are tending to become general State institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease. The Friendly Societies' movement continues to expand, and yearly absorbs a large proportion of the population, who, otherwise, would require to make individual arrangements for relief in case of illness. State dispensaries, sanatoria, inebriate retreats, homes for children, and similar Government-managed institutions are all a tendency in the modern movement to regard the relief of sickness as a national undertaking. Indeed, so onerous have the demands upon the medical profession become in regard to their gratuitous services to the community that the British Medical Association in Australia has been compelled to give serious consideration to the amount of time and attention which work of this nature calls for. For some time past the Association

has been closing its ranks, and it appears as if a test of its strength will shortly be called for in its struggle to secure better treatment for the profession.

Another phase of the movement has manifested itself in the declaration of the Federal leader of the Opposition that "National insurance on a contributing basis, providing for sickness, accident, maternity, widowhood and unemployment benefits, and subsidised by the Commonwealth" is a leading plank of the Party's programme. Federal leaders are carefully watching the effect of Mr. Lloyd George's National Insurance Act, and in the near future (it may be next session if the Liberal Party is returned) Pharmacists may be confronted with this new order of things.

Changes are also rapidly going on in other directions. The Commonwealth instituted a new era when it assumed control over the importation of proprietary medicines. This has been followed by State legislation on similar lines, culminating in Western Australia, by the passing of regulations requiring the publication of the formula, or its deposition with the Minister of Health. Dr. Ashburton Thompson has presented a far-reaching report, and has recommended another Inter-state Conference, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that regulations will be submitted to that Conference which will have a very important bearing on the future of Pharmacy.

During the month the Minister of Health announced his determination to introduce legislation restricting the sale of hypnotics and narcotics to the order of a medical practitioner, thus introducing a new principle so far as the distribution of drugs in Australia is concerned. These reforms are taking place apart from other economic changes, of which perhaps the modern Co-operative movement, exemplified more particularly in the case of pharmacists by the growth of U.F.S. Dispensaries, is the most striking.

Much more might be written in the same strain, but the evidences of change are so apparent that it becomes unnecessary to elucidate the position further. Only one thing remains to be pointed out, and that is that unless Pharmacists are prepared to stand together, to support their organisations, and to personally study these problems which are thrusting themselves upon them, they are bound to suffer in the long run. In these days of strong combinations no body of men who value their position and wish to maintain their rights and privileges can afford to neglect the opportunities which efficient organisation offers.

In the past, as Mr. Towl aptly pointed out at the recent dinner to the retiring members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, Pharmacists have not asserted their rights as they might have done. They have a definite and an important part to play in the community, and by a judicious use of their power, backed up by strong organisation, their interests should not suffer in the new movement which is going on. The public interest is paramount, and often the individual has to suffer for the general benefit, but probably Pharmacists, in this connection, are less likely to be detrimentally affected than other callings, which have not such a claim on the community for special treatment. This is not only a matter affecting one particular State; it touches Pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth generally, and it therefore behoves every State to perfect the work of organisation, and hold itself in readiness to take uniform and immediate action whenever the exigencies of the situation demand it.

THE MONTH.

Ourselves.

Readers of this journal will be interested to learn that its rights and interest have been re-acquired by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, after an interregnum of some 20 years, during which time it has been owned and conducted by Mr. Shillinglaw, although published under the society's auspices. Originally started in 1886 by the Pharmaceutical Society, the journal rapidly made considerable headway, and has always exerted a valuable influence in directing pharmaceutical thought and action. Members of the society are now again placed in the position of owning a journal of their own, and the Council, in undertaking this responsibility, confidently hope that individual pharmacists will do all in their power to make *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* the success it deserves to be, both from a literary and commercial standpoint.

Suicide by Lysol.

Commenting on the suggestion that press reports of poisoning cases should not be published, or at any rate the names of the poisons suppressed, the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of March 20 states:—"We quite agree with the suggestion of Drs. Brett and Mollison. No good purpose can possibly be served by the publication in the daily press of sordid details of suicides. There can be no doubt of the powerful influence of suggestion on the minds of the morbid and mentally weak in the community, and we believe that this is responsible for the large number of suicides by lysol which have occurred in recent months, and the majority of persons would not know anything about lysol or its poisonous properties unless they had read of it so frequently in the newspapers."

It only remains to add that since the daily newspapers have refrained from giving prominence to lysol poisoning cases there has been a most marked decrease in the number of cases which have occurred.

The Opticians Bill.

The Victorian Optical Association intend pushing forward this session the Bill promoted by them to regulate the Practice of Sight Testing Opticians. The Bill, which has been drafted and printed, reveals a careful consideration of the various points intended to be covered, and has already met with a favourable reception from members of Parliament to whom it has been submitted. As a model of concise draughtsmanship, the proposed measure has much to recommend it, and although following on the well-defined lines of pharmacy and medical legislation, it has several new features which experience has shown to be desirable. The rights and privileges of medical practitioners have been conserved, and probably there should be a similar saving clause protecting the right of pharmacists to dispense oculists' prescriptions for eye medicines. A representative deputation will shortly wait on the Chief Secretary to urge the early introduction of the Bill.

Free State General Dispensaries.

The attitude of the B.M.A. towards these institutions is revealed in the annual report of the New South Wales Branch, which has just been issued. The report states: "A strong effort has been made during the year by the Hon. F. Flowers, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council, to introduce a further extension of the hospital system in the establishment of free State general dispensaries independent of the out-patient departments of the public hospitals. The proposal appears to be that the friendly societies should place their dispensary buildings at the service of the Government in the evenings, and that medical practitioners willing to accept positions on the dispensary staffs should be appointed, either with or without remuneration, to give their services to all classes of the community irrespective of their ability to pay for medical treatment. It would seem as if the scheme had not commended itself to the friendly societies, while, at a meeting of the Association, held on 23rd August, 1912, when the subject was discussed, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, *viz.*:—'That, in view of the fact that medical attendance can be made available for all classes of the community through the agency of public hospitals, friendly societies, and medical practitioners in their private practice, it is unnecessary and inadvisable to establish free general dispensaries. That no member shall accept a position as honorary medical officer to any free general dispensary under Government control.'"

National Insurance.

It is believed that the introduction of a National Insurance Bill of some kind is in contemplation by the Federal Government, says the annual report of the New South Wales Branch of the B.M.A., and it would seem from the newspaper reports of the political utterances of prominent Members of Parliament that approval of the principle of National Insurance is not confined to any one party. The resistance of the medical profession in the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the British Medical Association, to the medical benefit proposals of the National Insurance Bill of Mr. Lloyd George, was in a large measure successful in modifying the provisions of the Bill, but, nevertheless, the Bill, as it became law in 1912, fell short in certain particulars of the requirements of the profession. How the continued resistance of the profession to taking service under the Act ultimately broke down, is now a matter of history, and the opinion appears to be generally held that, before the medical benefit provision of the Act will operate for the public good, the Act will need to be amended on the lines approved by the British Medical Association. It is earnestly to be hoped that before a National Insurance Bill giving medical benefit is introduced into any Australian Parliament, the Government responsible for it will take the medi-

cal profession into its confidence, and invite its co-operation with a view to the enactment of a law capable of operating beneficially from its commencement.

Medical Men and Ethics.

The Federal Committee of the B.M.A. has drawn up a Code of Ethics, which is now before the various branches for adoption. *Inter alia*, the code provides that it is unethical to prescribe or dispense secret remedies or to hold patents for any surgical appliance or medicine, or to divide fees with, or give commissions to medical practitioners or laymen.

The Optical Class.

The Victorian Optical Association and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have decided to conduct another class for the study of optics. The course will commence on Wednesday, May 14, and will be held every Wednesday evening at the College of Pharmacy, commencing at 8.15 p.m. In order to give a more thorough training, the course will consist of two sessions, each of two terms. Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., will lecture during the first session on Theoretical and Practical Optics (24 lectures), and the fee for this is £5/5/- (including examination), payable in two instalments in advance at the beginning of each term. The second session will commence after the Christmas vacation, Mr. H. H. Baker being the lecturer. Mr. Baker will deal with Refraction of the Eye and Sight Testing. Students must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures to be eligible for examination, and no certificates will be issued unless a candidate passes the examination in both sessions. Entries for the classes (accompanied by the prescribed fee) should be made as early as possible to the Secretary, College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne.

Lysol and the Pure Food Act.

The advisability of selling "Lysol," in a diluted form only, was again referred to by the Coroner for Melbourne last month. The Pharmacy Board, in a report to the Government on the question of "Lysol" poisoning, stated that, in its opinion, the recommendation was hardly practicable. In commenting on the Board's report, the "Age" ridiculed the idea that "Lysol" came within the meaning of the Pure Food Act. This paragraph was copied into the "Australasian Medical Gazette." That the Board was justified in its opinion that "Lysol" could not be sold in a diluted form (unless specifically sold as "diluted Lysol," and labelled as such, with the proportion of the added ingredients), is borne out by the officials of the Health Department, who point out that section 43 of the Health Act makes it an offence for any person to sell any drug to the prejudice of the purchaser which is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded. "Drug" is defined as "medicine for external or internal use." The Pure Food Act must be read in conjunction with the Health Act. This fact the "Age" writer evidently overlooked, and he therefore fell into the error that the Board was endeavouring to class "Lysol" as a food, a supposition which gave him an opportunity of making some humorous allusions at the expense of the Board. Further, "Lysol," being a proprietary article, and registered under the Trade Marks Act, very heavy penalties could be recovered against any person selling "Lysol" which had been altered, or added to, in any way. For these reasons (and altogether apart from the practicability, commercially, of selling it in a diluted form), the Board came to the conclusion that, under the present conditions, its general compulsory sale in a diluted state was not a feasible proposition.

Physicians and Proprietary Medicines.

Dr. J. F. Newman, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Geelong division of the B.M.A., in referring to the increasing number of proprietary medicines and preparations which were being placed on the market, questioned the wisdom of medical men in prescribing these remedies without being on sure ground as to their therapeutic effect. Commenting on Dr. Newman's address, the *Australasian Medical Gazette*, whilst commending the enterprise of the manufacturing druggist in providing elegant preparations of all kinds of new drugs, doubts whether many of the remedies so introduced are of more service than the old ones of the Pharmacopoeia, and proffers the advice that the more attention medical men give to diagnosis and general hygienic rules the better for their patients.

Trade in Drugs and Chemicals.

The monthly Summary of Australian Statistics (Commonwealth Statistical Bureau) for January, 1913, shows a diminution in imports and exports of drugs and chemicals for the month. The figures given are as follow:—

	January, 1912.	January, 1913.
Imports..	£122,031	£121,020
Exports	8,077	7,502

The revenue from this source also fell from £11,400 in January, 1912, to £10,403 in January, 1913. This decrease is in keeping with most of other divisions of the Tariff, which all indicate a slackening off in the volume of imports.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Six o'Clock Closing for Pharmacists.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Sir,—I have lately been in personal communication with prominent members of our craft from Brisbane and Launceston on the matter of Early Closing, and the account they give of the advantages to health, pocket and general well-being has stirred within me the desire to urge the pharmacists of Victoria to unite in securing for themselves the shorter hours of work allotted to nearly every other class of business. Before the 8 o'clock movement was established, numbers of chemists thought they were going to be ruined. How many of these would now go back to the longer hours? The general public have to do the greater part of their shopping by six o'clock, and there is no reason why they should not get their general requirements from the chemists by that hour also. There are many arguments in favour of Early Closing and few against it, and if the matter were discussed at a general meeting the majority would, I feel sure, favour closing at an earlier hour than 8 p.m.

Yours, etc., JAMES LACEY.

An Historic Drug Warehouse.

Messrs. Duerdin & Sainsbury, Melbourne.

Probably only a few of the older pharmacists are aware of the historic interest attached to the premises situated at No. 349 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, lately occupied by Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, wholesale druggists, as their new warehouse.

Mr. W. T. Treadaway, who for the past twelve years has been in London, managing Messrs. F. H. Faulding and Co.'s business there, and who has been connected with the Australian drug trade for over 30 years, has supplied some interesting information regarding this particular building.

In a recent letter he writes.—"I well remember every nook and cranny of the place, having gone there with Mr. H. T. Tompsitt when the amalgamated firm of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. was constituted. Mr. Tompsitt came down from Youngman and Co., Russell-street, and I from Mr. A. Felton, 41 Swanston-street, whilst Henry Styles, also from Youngman and Co., (where he was head of the drug department), and T. H. Cowley, drug man for Mr. Felton, were also our fellow-employees.

"What a death roll since the opening of the building! First, the whole of the firm, Mr. A. Felton, Mr. E. Bage and Mr. F. S. Grimwade; then Edwin Plummer, H. Styles, Jas. Styles, J. Ross, D. Reddie, W. Betts, T. E. Leake, Bull and Son (packers), Wilson, S. Bury, J. Campbell, A. Webster (storeman), T. H. Cowley, Jackson, Howell, junr., A. E. Griffin, Holt, Ivens, Hotchkiss and Allingham. All that is left of the old brigade are T. P. Isaac, Kendall, Harry Shillinglaw (who once travelled for the firm) and the writer.

"I still remember the early wholesale druggists—J. and J. Hemmons, in Manchester-lane (off Flinders-lane), Benson Bros., Russell-street (opposite one another), E. and M. Keogh, Latrobe-street, and Duerdin and Sainsbury, Market-street, both the partners of which firm I still have happy recollections of.

"It is very curious to recall the fact that Youngman, McCann and Co. once occupied Duerdin and Sainsbury's premises, which they have just vacated, and that Felton, Grimwade and Co. carried on their business in the new premises of that firm. Their sundries room occupied half of the first floor, the drug room the other half, and on the ground floor was the bulk stock. Mr. Tompsitt and I worked the sundry and sales department for some time. It is an interesting history, and one day should be worth publishing."

The building's associations as a drug warehouse are further increased by the fact that during the re-building of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.'s Flinders-street warehouse that firm leased the premises and conducted their business there, and it was during Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.'s tenancy of the place that Mr. H. G. McRoberts severed his connection with them to join Mr. R. P. Francis.

Mr. R. P. Francis.

Mr. H. G. McRoberts.

Dealing now more specifically with the firm of Duerdin and Sainsbury, early records show that the business was first established in 1866 in Market-street by Mr. John Duerdin, who had associated with him as partner Mr. J. E. Green. From Market-street the firm went to Lonsdale-street, then to Flinders Court, then to 309 Flinders-lane, Youngman's old place (to which two stories were added), and the last move to 349 Flinders-lane.

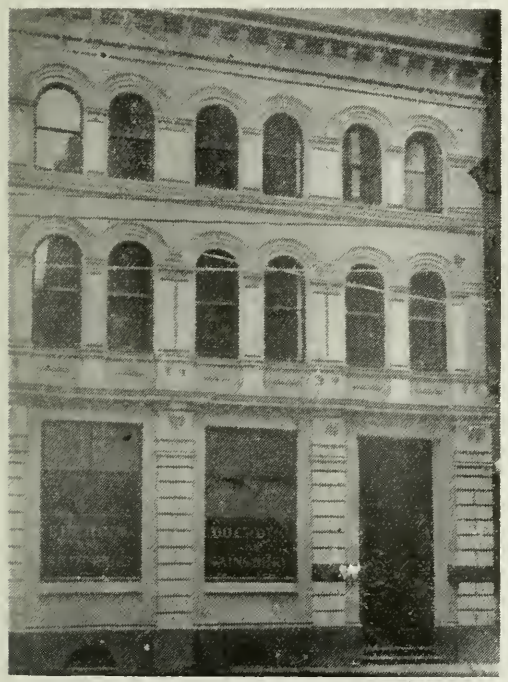
Mr. Rawson Parke Francis, the senior partner of the firm, also has an interesting family connection. He was born over the historic pharmacy in Oxford-street, London, conducted by Jacob Bell, with which his grandfather, and later his father (who was house manager at Bell's) were connected. His two brothers are also pharmaceutical chemists, Mr. G. Bult Francis being one of the directors of the British Drug Houses Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Francis being also associated with the drug trade. The fourth generation is represented by Mr. Francis' son Ernest, who is now accompanying his father to England in order to complete his qualification in Great Britain.

Mr. Francis, after passing the British Major Examination, came to Victoria in February, 1880, and became associated with Messrs. H. Francis and Co., Melbourne, as manager, a position he held for 17 years.

In 1895 Mr. John R. Duerdin, who, with Mr. Green, was carrying on the business of Duerdin and Sainsbury, went to England, and whilst away died. Shortly afterwards Mr. Green's health gave way, and the business came on the market and was purchased by Mr. Francis. Mr. Green died a few months later. The present principals of the firm are unable to say how the name of Sainsbury became associated with the business, but it is interesting to note that the present Chief Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. G. Sainsbury, is a relative of the late Mr. Duerdin's partner. From 1895 to 1908 Mr. Francis was the sole proprietor. In the latter year he was joined by Mr. H. G. McRoberts, who was then warehouse manager for Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.

Mr. McRoberts in 1887 was with Mr. Horton Crundall at the Mutual Store Pharmacy. In 1888 he went to Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. Twelve years later he went to London to manage for the firm there. Returning to Melbourne, he was promoted to the position of warehouse manager, a position which he held for some years, and which he finally resigned to go into partnership with Mr. Francis.

It is unnecessary to say anything concerning the old warehouse, a picture of which is reproduced here.



New Warehouse.

Old Warehouse.

This building is familiar to pharmacists throughout the State. Reference has already been made to the historic connection of the premises now occupied by the firm. This building is L-shaped, and has a frontage of 33 feet to Flinders-lane by a depth of 90 feet, with 33 feet to L-end fronting Bond-street. It has a commodious basement and three floors, which altogether give a floor space of 17,000 square feet. Before being taken over the place was entirely renovated, new staircases being erected, and iron pillars substituted for the old wooden ones. A strong room was built in, a new lift added and the walls painted.

The principals' offices are situated just inside the front entrance. On the ground floor are a

commodious sales room, the country house department, sundries room and packers' quarters. The basement is devoted to the oil department, and serves the purpose of a storage room for heavy stock. The drug room is situated on the first floor, with other departments. The top storey is being fitted up for special purposes connected with the business. Throughout the building the lighting is good, and the firm now enjoy greatly improved facilities for conducting their business.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have also a three-storey factory in Rosslyn-street, West Melbourne, with 9000 feet of floor space, and also a bulk store in Russell-street.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland dealt with the recommendations of the Conference at the March meeting. Mr. G. J. Mackay presided.

With regard to the appointment of a Scientific Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cowley's resignation, it was decided to await suggestions from the other States before making any nomination.

The question of appointing a local Science Committee to encourage research work was postponed.

Mr. J. W. Case was appointed to study the operation of the National Insurance Act of Great Britain.

Before taking action with regard to the use of the words teaspoonful, tablespoonful, etc., it was decided to await suggestions from the local branch of the B.M.A. before proceeding further in the matter.

The following committee was appointed to revise and add to the formulae in the last edition of the A.P.F.:—Messrs. A. B. Chater, D. J. Clarke, A. Forbes, J. Lunn, F. W. Simmonds, G. J. Mackay and G. W. Ward.

South Australia.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia on March 20 decided to re-nominate Mr. Cowley as Scientific Secretary. A local science and an A.P.F. committee were constituted, as suggested by the Conference. It was decided not to take any immediate action with regard to the use of the words "drachms" and "ounces" on labels. The question of dealing with the National Insurance Scheme was referred to the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

Mr. Cowley's Resignation.

Just prior to going to press last month copies of the correspondence between Mr. A. R. Bailey, president of the Conference, and Mr. R. C. Cowley, of Brisbane, in reference to the latter's resignation as Scientific Secretary were received, with a request by Mr. Cowley that they might be published. The correspondence indicates that there has evidently been a misunderstanding somewhere. Mr. Cowley considers that a gratuitous insult was offered to him in expecting him to defray his expenses out of the "honorarium" voted to him by the Conference. Mr. Bailey, in explaining the circumstances of the voting of the amount, points out that no insult was intended. Evidently the whole trouble arose when Mr. Cowley returned to Brisbane and the College Council refused to admit liability to pay his expenses. Immediately this decision was arrived at, he resigned, and, although pressed to reconsider the matter, has stated that his resignation is final. It is regrettable that the incident has arisen, as the Conference had reason to congratulate itself on Mr. Cowley's election, but no blame can be attached either to the members of the Conference or the officials, as at the time of Mr. Cowley's departure the greatest harmony prevailed, and no hint was given of any impending trouble.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on 27th March, 1913, at 8 o'clock. The chair was occupied by the President (Dr. Springthorpe). There were also present—Dr. Nihill, Mr. Elvins, Mr. Iliffe, Dr. Philpots and Dr. Yule.

Dr. R. J. B. Yule, D.D.S., on taking his seat at the Board for the first time, was cordially welcomed by the President, who expressed the pleasure of the Board in seeing the new member present, and trusted that he would have a long career of usefulness before him.

Dr. Yule thanked the President for his kindly words of welcome, and stated that he would always endeavour to do his duty.

The President also cordially welcomed Dr. Nihill, who, he stated, had been a very useful member of the Board for many years past.

Dr. Nihill expressed his gratification at his re-election, and stated that he would endeavour in the future, as in the past, to uphold the honour and prestige of the Board.

The Registrar reported that in the recent prosecution of the Board against Morris Tonkin for practising dentistry illegally at Seymour, the defendant had been fined £5, and ordered to pay £8/6/7 costs. The summons against H. E. C. Bailey had been dismissed without costs. Attention was drawn to two further cases of infringement of the Act. The Registrar was instructed to take out summonses against the offenders at once.

The Gold Buyers Acts.—Attention was called to certain clauses of these Acts which appeared to curtail the rights and privileges of dentists, or possibly to penalise them in certain operations necessary to their calling. The Dental members of the Board were appointed a sub-committee to go into the matter thoroughly and to bring up a report for the consideration of the next meeting of the Board.

Registration.—Mr. James Joseph Stanton, having completed his course, it was decided to issue him the L.D.S. diploma and to register him as a dentist whenever Mr. Stanton should make application for registration.

Correspondence was minuted, and the Board adjourned.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 9.

Present—The President (Mr. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver and Sayer. Apology from Mr. Jewkes.

Correspondence.—To proprietors of the "Argus," "Age," "Herald," Country Press Association, and the secretary of the Royal Trained Nurses' Association re minimising the use of the word "lysol" as far as possible. Replies were received from the "Argus" and the "Herald" stating that favourable consideration would be given to the Board's request. To the Chief Secretary, explaining the steps which had been taken by the Board to lessen the illegitimate use of lysol.

A student at the recent Preliminary examination wrote asking for a report on three of his papers. The regulations only provided for a "re-examination," and the president said that he had directed that the application be forwarded to the examiner direct. The examiner wrote stating that he had furnished to the candidate the report asked for. He suggested that the Board might make provision for "reports" on candidates' papers. After discussion, Mr. Sayer gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the present regulations re examinations be rescinded with a view of substituting amended regulations therefor. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the notice of motion.

A firm of solicitors wrote stating that they were interested in the manufacture and sale of a solution intended to prevent and destroy white ants and other pests of a like nature, and to be of use as an anti-fouling paint and as a preventive of the growth of prickly pear. The mixture contained arsenic in the percentage of 75 grains to one pint of water. They desired to know how they stood under the Poisons Act. Resolved that a reply be sent pointing out that the article was a dangerous poison, and could only be sold by qualified persons under the provisions imposed by the Act.

Mr. D. A. Simpson, Loch, through the Governor-in-Council, applied for a copy of the regulations under the Medical Act, Part III. Request complied with.

Dr. W. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General, Lunacy Department, intimating that a copy of his annual report would be forwarded to the Board directly it was printed.

Consul-General for Belgium applied for information as to whether a diploma in pharmacy issued by a Belgium university was accepted in Victoria as a qualification for registration. Resolved that the Board could not deal with such an application until the applicant became domiciled in Victoria and furnished further particulars as to the course of training he had undergone.

Mr. D. A. Simpson, Loch, wrote complaining that the assistant to a chemist in his district had sold cocaine hydrochlor to a person under the age of 18 without getting the required signature. Resolved that the person complained of be written to, and that Mr. Simpson be informed that if he could furnish evidence sufficient to sustain a prosecution, proceedings would be instituted.

The Under Secretary (Mr. Callaway) stating that the request of the Board to be supplied with a copy of each issue of the "Government Gazette" would be complied with. To be acknowledged with thanks.

A pharmacist carrying on a branch pharmacy in a country district wrote stating that he had difficulty in obtaining a registered assistant. Resolved that he be informed that the Board must insist on a qualified chemist being employed as manager.

In another case a complaint was made that a country pharmacy had been left in charge of an unqualified assistant, and that the labels of the previous proprietor were being used by the person at present conducting the business. It was reported that inquiries showed the first complaint to be unfounded. In regard to the second complaint, a reply was received that fresh labels were being obtained at once.

Three cases of alleged infringements of the Poisons Act were received, and inquiries were directed to be taken in regard to them. One case was in a remote country district, and Messrs. Buckhurst and Fleay urged that the distance should not deter the Board taking action if the evidence warranted it. The Board's duty was to administer the Act in the public interest, irrespective of whether the offence was committed near at hand or in a remote locality.

Mr. W. McCall Say, Benalla, requested that the sum of £1 1s., which he had been asked to pay in 1910 in connection with his registration, be refunded, as he had been misled over the matter. Resolved that the refund asked for be made.

A large amount of routine correspondence was read and minuted.

Copies of the Medical Register of Victoria, Pharmaceutical Registers of Queensland, New Zealand and Western Australia for 1913, and the Commonwealth Government reprint, "More Secret Remedies," were laid on the table.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered:—Passed Final examination, Victoria—Stanley M. Nye, Glenferrie; Henrietta E. Jacobsohn, Moonee Ponds; Alexander J. Williamson, Castlemaine; Dorothy E. Edwards, Windsor; Ralph Barnes, Horsham. Certificate Pharmaceutical Society, Great Britain—Wm. McCall Say, Benalla. Deferred for further particulars—Andrew R. Cameron, Melbourne.

Certificate of Competency Granted.—Carl Loxton, Toowoomba, Queensland.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Mary L. Breem to Miss S. Moloney, Carlton; Eric Scott to Mr. R. J. Poulton, Melbourne; Ida Williams to Mr. E. G. Malyon, Ballarat; Joan Fowler to Miss F. A. Moore, Bendigo.

Postponed Business.—Owing to the pressure of other business, consideration of the Interstate Conference recommendations and the adoption of a uniform indenture was postponed.

Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—The president said that the Government intended introducing an Anti-Narcotic Bill, restricting the sale of morphia, cocaine, veronal, etc., to a doctor's order. He thought that this was a matter which the Board was competent to deal with by regulation under the Poisons Act. Certainly sulphonal, veronal and similar hypnotics should be placed in Part II. of the Schedule. Mr. Fleay said that he thought antifebrin should be added to the schedule. Mr. Bailey said that the old Board had decided to add phosphorus and its preparations (excepting matches). Mr. Buckhurst pointed out that the Board should lead in matters of this kind, and not wait until it was compelled to take action. There were good reasons why these articles should be proclaimed poisons. He moved that a regulation be prepared advising the Governor-in-Council to proclaim the following articles poisons, namely:—

Phosphorus and all preparations and admixtures thereof (excepting matches);

Sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as trional, tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark or designation;

Diethyl barbituric acid and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark or designation; and all poisonous urethanes and ureides;

and that a committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Bailey, and the Acting-Registrar, be appointed to draft a regulation dealing with the sale of hypnotic drugs for submission to the Government; and also to inquire into the desirability (or otherwise) of including Antifebrin in the above proclamation, and, if thought desirable, to add it to the other articles enumerated in the resolution.

Mr. Sayer seconded the motion. He thought the Board should take some action at once, as Dr. Jones' report showed that the illicit use of these drugs was increasing.

The motion was then put and carried.

Reports from the police showed that only one lysol case had occurred since the press had refrained from giving publicity to deaths from this poison. Other cases reported were:—Veronal, chlorodyne, arsenic, strychnine (2), and cyanide of potassium.

Belladonna Plasters.—Mr. Bailey pointed out that Red Cross Kidney Plasters contained 2 per cent. of Belladonna, and therefore required to be labelled poison.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and also a statement verified by vouchers of the recent complimentary dinner to the retiring members, showing a small surplus.

After dealing with routine business, the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 20, at 11 a.m.

The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) occupied the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. Barker, Bartleman, Buckhurst, Church, Cossar, Cochran, Cole, Davies, Gamble, Gulliver, Hislop, Hurst, Imes, Jewkes, Lee, Leete, Lock, Ogburn, O'Halloran, Owen, Pleasance (G.), Pickford, Plowman, Sayle (C.I.), Sayle (T.A.), Slade, Smith (O.), Strutt, Taylor (W.A.), Tonkin, Towl, Turner, Wallis, Wasley, Wheeler (P.), Williams (W.D.), Mrs. Bignell, Mrs. George, Mrs. Henry, Miss Moloney, Mr. Pearcey (solicitor), Mr. Shillinglaw (Secretary), and Mr. Butchers.

The chairman read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the 55th annual meeting were, on the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Sayle, read and confirmed.

The 56th annual report, which was published in the March number of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and circulated to the members, was taken as read.

The financial statements for the year 1912 of of the Society and the College, the Benevolent Fund Account and the Building Trust Fund were read, and, on the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Pickford, received. Mr. Church moved, Mr. Lee seconded, "that the Annual Report and Financial Statements be adopted."—Carried

The Secretary's Services.

The chairman said that the next item on the notice paper was to consider the services rendered to the society by the Secretary.

Mr. Shillinglaw said that he had received a notice from Mr. Ogburn, asking that this matter be placed on the business paper. Before inserting it, he consulted the solicitor, who informed him that it must be placed on the paper, otherwise the notice given would be informal, and must lapse.

The chairman said that this matter had been under consideration of the Council, and would be finally dealt with at the next meeting.

Mr. Lee said that it would be better if the Secretary retired while the matter was discussed. Mr. Shillinglaw thereupon retired.

Mr. Ogburn said that he had placed the notice on the paper because he thought something should be done to show their appreciation of Mr. Shillinglaw's valuable services to the society for 35 years. Mr. Shillinglaw had held the position of Secretary, and during that time he had seen the institution grow from very small beginnings to its present dimensions. He desired to move:—

"That a pension of £150 per annum be granted to Mr. Shillinglaw, and that this be a recommendation to the Council from this meeting."

The motion was seconded by Miss Moloney, and supported by Mr. Hirst, who said that he regretted very much that Mr. Shillinglaw had found it necessary to retire from his present position. Mr. Gamble said they must all realise that Mr. Shillinglaw's departure meant a great loss to pharmacy. If it had not been for him the College of Pharmacy would never have been obtained. Mr. Shillinglaw came to him and told him that there was a chance to get the old County Court for £400, and he (the speaker) gave him a cheque for that amount, so that the purchase might be completed. It was fortunate the matter was fixed up so quickly, as if it had been delayed a day or two later, the opportunity might have been lost. He, therefore, had much pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. Buckhurst said that he regretted he could not support the motion in its present form, because it would be directing the Council to do something which might cause embarrassment. The members of the Council were thoroughly acquainted with the financial position of the society, and the future responsibilities they had to face, and they were the only body really competent to decide the question. Indeed, the Articles of Association plainly defined questions of this sort as coming within the province of the governing body. He desired to move an amendment:—

"That this meeting has abundant confidence in the Council, and that the question of the suitable recognition of Mr. Shillinglaw's services be left entirely in their hands."

Mr. Sayle said that, without any desire to depreciate Mr. Shillinglaw's services, he would second the amendment, as he felt sure that the Council would deal with the matter as liberally as the finances of the society made it possible.

Mr. Lee supported the amendment. The Council was the proper body to decide what was best to be done. They were personally acquainted with the nature of the work which had been done and were therefore in the best position to know what was the most desirable course to adopt.

Mr. Imes said that, as a member of the Council, he was quite willing to allow the annual meeting to deal with the question.

Mrs. George said she thought it was a mistake to name the amount in the resolution. If the meeting simply made a recommendation to the Council without specifying any particular sum, she would support it. She certainly thought it was a mistake to dictate to the Council what the amount should be.

Mr. Buckhurst said that a serious question was involved as to whether the society, being in receipt of a Government grant, could legitimately pay a pension. At the present moment an officer from the Treasury was inquiring into the state of the society's finances, and with a Treasurer having to face a falling revenue, it would not take much to have the grant reduced. This was one of the reasons why he desired the matter to be left entirely to the discretion of the Council.

Mr. Ogburn quoted clause 4 of the society's Memorandum of Association, which, he contended, gave ample power to grant pensions to officers of the society.

Mr. Towl: Alter the terms of your resolution, and leave out the £150. We may then be unanimous.

Mr. Ogburn said he would substitute the word "remuneration" for "pension" in his motion. Miss Moloney, who seconded the motion, said that she consented to the alteration.

Mr. Buckhurst again pointed out that the funds of the society could not stand the payment of an annual grant of £150. Last year the society did not pay its way by over £50. The finances were subject to fluctuation, and the number of students this year was below the average. He did not wish to see the good work of the society hampered. He had no personal animus against Mr. Shillinglaw, and if Mr. Ogburn or any member present would hand in his cheque for £25 for a testimonial, he would do likewise. (This offer was not taken up.) He had the welfare of the society at heart when he moved his amendment.

Mr. Church said that, as an old member of the Council, he could assure them that the Council was most anxious to do what it could in this matter. His only objection was to the word "annual." The society had its lean years, and had had to reduce the lecturers' salaries. Such years might come again. The meeting might safely leave it to the Council to do what was fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Mr. E. C. J. Davies said he had a personal sympathy with Mr. Shillinglaw. In the early years he had done good work, and if during the past few years things had not gone along so smoothly, that should not prevent them from appreciating his services.

Mr. Towl asked Mr. Ogburn if he would withdraw the word "annual" from his resolution.

Mr. Ogburn said he could not see his way to do so.

Mr. Buckhurst and Mr. Sayle agreed to add the words "with a recommendation that he be treated as liberally as the funds permitted" to their amendment.

Mr. Lee moved:—"That the question be now put." The motion was seconded, and carried, without discussion.

Mrs. Bignell, by permission of the chairman, pressed the meeting to allow the word annual to remain in the resolution. Mr. Shillinglaw had always worked for the interests of the College, and she thought he was entitled to every consideration.

The chairman then put Mr. Buckhurst's amendment to the meeting, and declared it carried by 29 votes to 6. The amendment then became the substantive motion, which was carried, the voting being the same as before.

Time of Meeting.

Mr. Lee moved, in accordance with notice:—"That it be a recommendation to the Council that future meetings of the society be held at 8.30 p.m., instead of 11 a.m. He thought that if this change were made it would ensure a larger attendance, and stimulate interest in the meetings. Mr. O'Halloran seconded the motion, which was sup-

ported by Messrs. Owen and Buckhurst, and carried unanimously.

Letter from Lectorial Board.

The chairman then read the following letter which had been received from the Lectorial Board:—

"We, members of the teaching staff of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, desire to express our regret at the resignation of Mr. Harry Shillinglaw from his position as Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the severance of his connection with the College.

"We desire to place on record our appreciation of his unselfish and unwearied devotion to the best interests of the College during the many years he has been connected with it.

"He has always been ready to receive from the Lectorial Board any suggestions calculated to promote the welfare of the College, and to act upon them.

"During his long connection with the Institution, he has never hampered or interfered with the teaching work in any way, but has always endeavoured to facilitate it by every means in his power.

"We deplore the loss of his support, and we feel that it will be impossible to find a successor who will exceed Mr. Shillinglaw in singleness of purpose, untiring zeal and practical success.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) D. McALPINE, F. HOBILL COLE, M.D., B.S., A. W. CRAIG, M.A., T. E. TURNER, P. WARD FARMER, M.B., ET CH.B., T. P. DUNHILL, M.D., B.S., T. S. HUTCHINGS, M.D., B.S., A. W. D ROBERTSON, M.D., CH.B., SIDNEY PLOWMAN, F.R.C.S., ENG., L.R.C.P., LOND., L.S.A., LOND.

Distribution of Prizes.

The chairman read out the names of the successful students for the year, as follow:—

Chemistry—

Silver Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Bronze Medal—Charles Gilbert Wood.
Certificate of Honour—Walter Widdowson.
Lecturer's Prize—Charles Gilbert Wood.

Materia Medica—

Silver Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Bronze Medal—Doris A. Smith.
Certicate of Honour—Walter Widdowson.
Lecturer's Prize—Ralph Barnes.

Botany—

Silver Medal—Doris A. Smith.
Bronze Medal—Ralph Barnes.
Certificate of Honour—Irene M. Hearn.
Lecturer's Prize—Aldehaid M. M. Ulrich.

The only two sudents present were Miss Doris Smith and Miss Ulrich, who were introduced by Mr. A. W. Craig, the lecturer in chemistry, and to whom the chairman presented the prizes awarded to them.

The President's Address.

Mr. Bailey said that owing to the pressure of other business, he was going to depart from the time-honoured practice and not deliver a presidential address this year. They were now entering on a new epoch in connection with Victorian pharmacy, as Mr. Shillinglaw was retiring after 35 years' service. He hoped that the history of the society, which was published in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, up to 1905, would be brought up to date so as to make it a complete and consecutive record.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. Sayle moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman and the members of the Council. Mr. Wheeler said he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion, as the members of the Council devoted a great amount of time to the work, and deserved every encouragement from the members. The motion was carried with acclamation, and the chairman, after briefly responding, adjourned the meeting.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held to consider the alteration of the Articles of Association.

Present: Mr. Bailey (in the chair) and Messrs Buckhurst, Cossar, Church, Gamble, Hislop, Imes, Lee, Leete, Pickford, Sayle, Taylor, Towl, Turner and Wheeler.

Mr. Pickford moved:

That the Articles of Association of the said Society be altered manner following, namely:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 16:—

ASSOCIATES.

16a. Provided he is not a duly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemi carrying on business on his own account or in partnersh any person who has served an apprenticeship to any du qualified pharmaceutical chemist, may, subject to the follo ing regulations, become an Associate of the Society:—

(a) Each Candidate shall sign and deliver to the Secretary an application in the form or to the effect following:—

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia

Gentlemen,

I desire to become an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Socie of Australasia.

My full name is ..... and my address is .....

I served my apprenticeship to Mr. ..... of ..... who is a du qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Dated .....19.....

Yours truly,

(Signature) .....

(b) The candidate's name shall be exhibited in the office or library of the Society eight days before the meeting of t Council at which he is to be ballotted for.

(c) Each candidate shall, if the Council is satisfied as to his qualification, be ballotted for in the same manner as membe are ballotted for.

(d) Associates shall not be entitled to hold office, or take part or vote at any general meeting of the Society.

(e) The annual subscription for each Associate shall be 10s. 6d There shall be no entrance fee.

(f) An Associate on commencing business on his own account or in partnership shall from the end of the then ancail year cease to be an Associate of the Society, but if has paid two years subscriptions he shall be eligible for me bership and the two subscriptions paid for the two yea preceding his application for membership shall be accepted f his entrance fee if he be elected.

He said that the resolutions were intended to bridge the gulf which at present existed between apprentice members and full members of the society. If carried, the new Articles would enable those who were not in business on their own account to become affiliated with the society and pave the way to their becoming full members later on. He thought it was a liberal provision, and worthy of support.

Mr. Church seconded the motion. The resolutions spoke for themselves, and did not require further explanation.

Mr. Lee said he was not altogether in favour of allowing qualified persons to join as associates for half-fees.

The chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were carried unanimously.

It was resolved that a second extraordinary meeting be held on Wednesday, April 16, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of confirming the above resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Society was held at the College of Pharmacy on April 16th, at 11 a.m.

Present:—The President (Mr. Bailey) in the chair, and Messrs. Baird, Champion, Gabriel, Imes, Owen, Parry, Pickford, Slade, Strutt, and H. B. Taylor.

The minutes of the extraordinary general meeting held on March 26th were read and confirmed.

The Chairman said that the meeting was convened for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the last general meeting in reference to the admission of Associate members.

Mr. Pickford moved, Mr. Taylor seconded:—

> "That the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Society held on March 26th, 1913, in reference to the alteration of the Articles of Association be, and is hereby confirmed, by this extraordinary general meeting called for that specific purpose."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the alteration was a good one, and he hoped that it would be availed of by the assistants, as it formed a connecting link between an apprentice member and a full member of the Society.

Mr. Champion moved, Mr. Baird seconded, that the Chairman be empowered to sign the minutes of the meeting. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Council Meetings.

A special meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy on Monday, March 31, at 8.30 p.m.

Present: The President (Mr. Bailey), in the chair, and Messrs. Champion, Church, Cossar, Francis, Kernot, Imes, Owen, Pickford, Rankin, Strutt, the Secretary (Mr. Shillinglaw), and the Accountant (Mr. Butchers).

On the confirmation of the minutes, the office-bearers for the year retired by effluxion of time, and Mr. Bailey vacated the chair, to which Mr. Rankin was voted.

Election of President.—Mr. Bailey nominated Mr. Francis; Mr. Imes seconded. Mr. Francis said that he regretted that he could not accept the position this year. Mr. Kernot moved, Mr. Champion seconded, that Mr. Bailey be re-elected President for the ensuing year. The motion was carried, and Mr. Bailey resumed the chair and thanked the members for re-electing him to the position.

Election of Vice-President.—Mr. Imes moved, Mr. Church seconded, the election of Mr. George Francis as Vice-President. Carried.

Election of Hon. Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Kernot, Mr. E. G. Owen was re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

Hon. Librarian.—Mr. Rankin was re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Church.

Committees.—Business and Education, Messrs. Champion, Cossar, Imes, and Pickford. Finance, Messrs. Champion, Pickford, and Taylor.

Correspondence.—From the Melbourne University, asking if the Council was agreeable to the veterinary students doing their lectures in Materia Medica with the medical students this year. Resolved that a reply be sent stating that the Council had no objection to the course suggested.

The Victorian Optical Association wrote asking if the Council intended to resume the Optical Class this year, and suggesting a conference to discuss the matter, as it was thought that it would be preferable to extend the course over two years. Resolved that the Business Committee confer with representatives of the Optical Association, and report to the next meeting of the Council.

Election of New Member.—Mr. Robert Alexander Easton, Liebig-street, Warrnambool, was ballotted for and elected a member.

Report of Business and Finance Committees.—The Joint Committees met on March 14, to consider an offer which had been made with regard to the purchase of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The accountant submitted a report as to the position of the Journal and an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure. After careful consideration, the Committee recommended that the Journal be acquired by the Society, and that Mr. Butchers be appointed Editor. It was also resolved that the Auditors be requested to audit the books up to March 31, and that a special meeting of the Council be called for that evening. On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Cossar, the Committee recommended that Mr. C. L. Butchers be appointed Secretary of the Society as from March 31st, 1913.

The report of the Committee was received, and the various recommendations adopted seriatim, after careful consideration. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Cossar, that a Journal and Publications

Committee be appointed, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and the Hon. Treasurer; that separate books of account be kept for the Journal; and that a Journal account be opened in the name of the Society at the Bank of Australasia. The report of the Committee was then adopted.

Auditors' Report.—The Auditors reported that they had made a special audit on March 31 of the books of the Society, which had been adjusted to that date. They had also inspected the fixed deposit receipts in the hands of the Secretary, and certified to their correctness. The bank books had been verified, and the amounts shown therein were correct. On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Church, the report of the Auditors was received and adopted.

Retiring Allowance to Mr. Shillinglaw.—The Chairman said that the annual meeting had left the determination of this matter in the Council's hands. It was quite competent for the Council to pay a retiring allowance. Mr. Imes said that he had taken independent legal advice on this point, and the written opinion he had received showed that the Council was quite within its powers in granting Mr. Shillinglaw either a lump sum or an annuity. After discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cossar, seconded by Mr. Kernot:—

"That a gratuity of £12 10s. per month be granted to Mr. Shillinglaw from 1st April, 1913, for the ensuing six months, and then as the Council may direct."

Presentation to Library.—Mr. S. Baird forwarded two volumes of the new edition of Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis as a donation to the Society's library. Resolved that a letter of thanks be forwarded.

Death of Mr. J. S. Black.—It was resolved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. J. S. Black, who was an old member of the Society.

Students at Camp.—The Chairman reported that three or four students had had to attend the military camp, and had, therefore, missed two lectures in chemistry, and a test examination in Botany. He understood that Mr. Craig had given these students the notes of the lectures they had missed. It was resolved that they be also given an opportunity of sitting for the Botany examination.

Mr. Shillinglaw then formally handed over to the Treasurer the deposit receipts, bank books, and the keys of the office and safe, and a minute was ordered to be recorded acknowledging the receipt of same.

The meeting adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

The Council met on April 16th at the College of Pharmacy.

The President (Mr. Bailey) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Cossar, Francis, Imes, Owen, Pickford, Strutt, and Taylor. Apologies from Mr. Kernot and Mr. Rankin.

Correspondence.—To Melbourne University in reference to veterinary students: Mr. F. C. Needham, *re* conference relative to optical classes: Mr. W. E. Pearcey, *re* execution of documents with regard to transfer of Journal of Pharmacy. To Messrs. J. W. C. Black and W. M. Jewkes, conveying the sympathy of the Council in their recent bereavements.

Mr. R. H. Cowl, Bairnsdale, applied to be placed on the Life Members' List, he having been a continuous member since 1870. Request complied with.

Messrs. W. H. Cornell and W. H. Fleay, Ballarat, applying for copies and labels of the A.P.F., and stating that the local association intended to bring the formulary prominently before medical men in the Ballarat district.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, drawing attention to the fact that, although he was awarded the President's Pharmacy Prize (Gold Medal) in 1887, his name did not appear on the Honour Board. The Chairman said that the names on the Honour Board only applied to the Gold Medal awarded to the highest student for the year in the Intermediate Examination. Mr. Grimwade and several others had won the President's Pharmacy Prize, which was regarded as the "blue ribbon" of pharmacy, and he thought that their names should be inscribed on a separate board. It was resolved to inform Mr. Grimwade that as soon as another board was obtained, his name would be included in the list of gold medallists.

An invitation was received from the executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, inviting the Society to send delegates to the Jubilee meeting to be held in London during July. Resolved— That Messrs. R. P. Francis and T. P. Isaac, who would be in London at the time, be asked to attend the meeting on behalf of the Society.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Richard Hugh Clyne, Warrnambool; Harold E. Bailey, Windsor; Walter A. London, Bendigo; John Albert Jones, Caulfield; Thomas Gardiner, North Melbourne; William O. Straede, Oakleigh.

Mr. Pickford said he thought it was desirable to send out a circular drawing attention to the new provisions *re* Associate Members, and also a circular setting out the general advantages of full membership. The Chairman said that the suggestion was a good one, and would receive attention.

Alteration of Time of Annual Meeting.—Mr Pickford said that the Council had a recommendation from the annual meeting that future meetings be held in the evening, instead of at 11 a.m. Members would take a greater interest in the Society if the meeting were held in the evening. He moved that the next annual meeting be held at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Francis seconded the motion, which was carried.

Report *re* Optical Class.—The Business and Education Committee reported that they had conferred with representatives of the Optical Association on March 14th. They recommended that an Optical Class be established under the joint control of representatives of the Society

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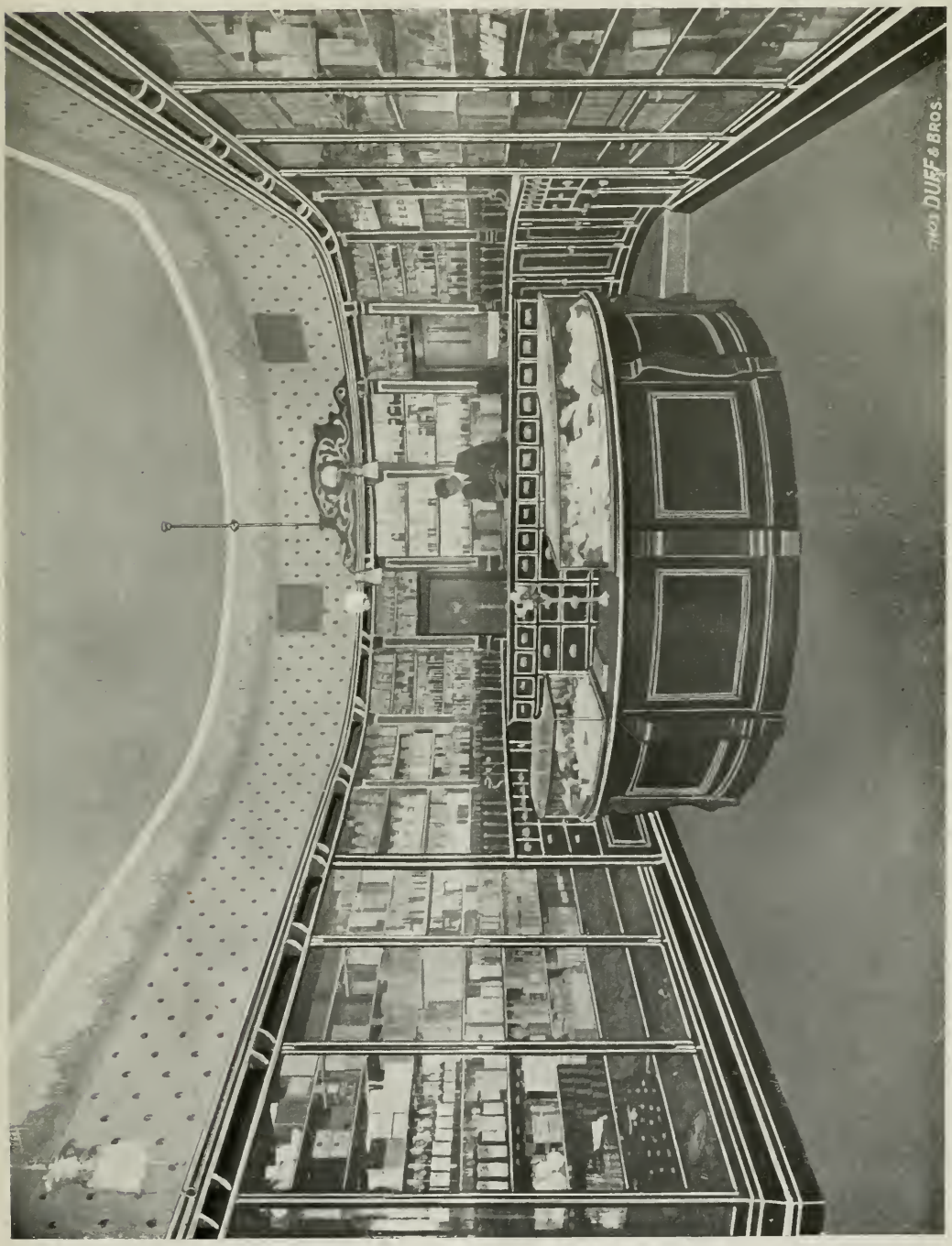

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Profit Figures for the year 1912, compared with those of the previous year :—

	Dec.. 1912.	Dec.. 1911.
Total premiums	£82,161	£41,852
Interest on deposits, rents, &c. ...	2,611	2,449
Total gross income	£84,772	£44,301
Less reinsurances, etc.	34,020	15,901
Leaving net income	£49,852	£28,400
Deduct working and other expenses	27,845	17,538
Leaving margin over working exs.	22,007	10,862
Deduct fire and other losses	22,443	6,747
Net result for year ... ... Loss	£436	*£4,115

* Profit used in liquidation of flotation expenses.

The total liabilities are £4929, and the total assets £85,857, showing a surplus of assets over all liabilities of £80,928.

The bulk of the assets of the company are being kept in a very liquid state. Although the second year of the company's existence disclosed a small loss on working account, a bald statement of this fact is misleading, and goes far from showing the actual condition of the company. Facts on the other side that should be considered are as follows :—

In the first place the gross premiums of the company for the second year of existence were £82,161, in itself an achievement, but especially so when viewed in the light of its nearly being double the results of the first year.

The second fact worthy of note is that the rate of working expenses, as compared with the first year's operations, showed a lessening of 12 per cent., and is now down to 55 per cent. of the net income, a rate which, in a Company making the rapid growth that is being shown by the I.O.A., is to be regarded as entirely satisfactory for a second year of operations.

As regards the losses by fire, beyond exercising ordinary caution in the matter of accepting risks, this is a point over which no company has control, and it is noticeable that in the case of the present balance-sheet of the I.O.A., their failure to make a profit was due to a big increase in the proportionate amount of losses. That this was not due to lack of care on the part of the management may be gauged from the remarks made at other insurance companies' meetings, in which attention has been called to the general fire losses of 1912 being much above the average. Further than this, there are a good many actual figures which show that the extra fire losses were the result of striking a bad fire year rather than any other feature. It may be noted that in New South Wales in two and a half years up to June, 1912, the sum of £200,000 was paid for losses on country stores, and of this sum over £80,000 of the losses were incurred during the first five months of 1912. Thus it will be seen that nearly half the amount of the above losses occurred during the last quarter of the time, and, unfortunately, this disastrous five months formed a portion of the I.O.A.'s last financial year. Further, in Sydney last year the Fire Brigade attended over 250 more fires than in any previous year; and again, the average loss on each of these fires was also the highest on record. Somewhat the same experience was shared in other districts.

From the above it may be clearly gathered that not only the I.O.A. but every company in Australia has to have its results modified by the unusual volume of losses of 1912.

In addition to striking a particularly bad year in fires generally, the I.O.A. also had at least two pieces of hard luck which, on the average, might not occur to them again for a great number of years. One of their heaviest losses for the year resulted from damage—not by fire—nor in a building that was attacked by fire, but through the sprinklers having been set off owing to a fire occurring in a somewhat adjacent building; and on another occasion also one of their heaviest losses was due to a wholesale warehouse being struck by lightning during a thunderstorm—a risk which underwriters state is of extremely rare occurrence. As the above two losses between them embodied 10 per cent. of the Company's total losses for the year, and as their method of occurrence was so unusual, they are worth mentioning.

An analysis of what their results might have been on average year's losses is worth some attention. In making this it is noticeable that the increased net premiums for the year was 88½ per cent. in advance of the previous year. In the previous year, which was an average one as far as losses by fire are concerned, the claims paid by the company were £6747. On an 88½ per cent. bigger business the losses on the same average should have been also 88½ per cent. bigger, which would have worked out the total losses for 1912 of £12,728 on the basis of an average year. Due to the exceedingly heavy losses of 1912, in which condition the I.O.A. naturally shared, their claims paid for the year were £22,443. The difference between these amounts is £9715, which is a fair estimate of the profit which the I.O.A. would have made on an average year.

In making the above remarks we have not lost sight of the fact that results must be taken as achieved, but we think an analysis of them as above goes far to show that the I.O.A. are building a profitable business, and that under normal conditions their volume of business is already big enough to ensure a decent margin of profit on the present capitalisation. Insurance matters work out on an average, and the hard luck of a new company striking an exceedingly bad year in the second year of its existence should not blind shareholders to the progress which is undoubtedly being made, both in the matter of volume of business and reduction of the ratio of working expenses.

Regarding the way that other Insurance Companies review the rapid advance of the I.O.A., it is worth repeating the announcement of the Chairman of Directors at the annual meeting that during the year there had been offers from other companies for the purchase of the I.O.A., and that in this respect one company had offered 15s. a share. This shows that other companies value at a significant figure the good-will of the I.O.A., which represents the grip obtained through the past two years' work. Another offer approaching this price was also made.

Seeing that the balance-sheet of the company was a little delayed in issue, and that already two months of the new year have expired, we have made enquiry at the company's office as to the volume of business for the current year, and find that for the two months gone their premium income amounts for Australia to about double that earned during the same two months of 1912, while in the matter of losses, these have been very considerably less, notwithstanding that the two months mentioned cover a portion of the worst part of the year inasmuch as they form a chief period of risk as far as up-country insurances are concerned.—"Ward's Investment Review," March, 1913.

and the Optical Association; that the course consist of two sessions of two terms each, each term to consist of 12 lectures; that the first lecture be delivered on the second Wednesday in May; that the fee be £5 5s. per session, payable in advance, in two instalments; that students must attend 75 per cent. of the lectures to become eligible for examination; that certificates be not issued to candidates until they had passed examinations in both sessions; that the following lecturers be appointed:—Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., Theoretical and Practical Optics; Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.M.S., Refraction of the Eye and Sight Testing. Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Strutt seconded, "That the report of the committee be received and adopted, with the proviso that a minimum of twenty students would be necessary before the class was started." Carried.

Transfer of Journal of Pharmacy.—The solicitor forwarded the necessary documents in reference to the transfer of the Journal of Pharmacy. Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Pickford seconded, "That the seal of the Society be affixed to the documents, and the necessary signatures be appended thereto."

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference Recommendations.—The Secretary read some correspondence from the other Societies on this subject, and outlined the recommendations of the Conference. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. A.P.F. Committee—Messrs. Bailey, Church, Rankin, Turner, and Wilson.
2. Local Science Committee—Mr. Towl and the members of the Lectorial Board.
3. Scientific Secretary.—That the name of Dr. Sidney Plowman be submitted to the other Societies for approval.
4. National Insurance Act.—That the study of the operation of the National Insurance Act of Great Britain be referred to the directors of the P.D.L.
5. Directions *re* Dosage.—That the matter be held over pending replies from certain manufacturers of graduated measures to whom representations had been made by the chairman, as promised at the recent Conference.
6. Drug Cultivation in Australia.—A letter was received from Mr. J. Herbert Evans, Liverpool, suggesting that the Society might arrange for evidence to be given before the Dominions Royal Commission on the desirability of encouraging the cultivation of drugs in Australia. Resolved—"That the chairman endeavour to secure witnesses to give evidence before the Commission when it visited Melbourne."

The Optical Bill.—A draft of the proposed Opticians' Bill was laid on the table. It was resolved—"That the Optical Association be asked to insert a clause protecting the rights of registered pharmaceutical chemists as conserved by the Medical Act 1890, Part III., and that a letter be forwarded to the Association stating that the Council would be pleased to send representatives to the proposed deputation to the Minister in reference to the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment. It was resolved to extend the electric light to the offices. Arrangements were made for the opening of a special banking account for the Journal of Pharmacy.

Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Strutt, "That the recommendations of the Pharmacy Board in reference to the proposed additions to the Poisons schedule, and the regulation to be made thereunder, meet with the approval of the Council." Mr. Strutt said that he thought that the resolution would strengthen the hands of the Board, and that it was very desirable that both bodies should work in harmony.

Wages Board Conference.—The Secretary reported that the P.D.L. had arranged for a conference with the assistants *re* the Wages Board proposals, and that the conference would be held at the College of Pharmacy on April 23rd, at 8.30 p.m.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

Victoria.

A meeting of the Directors was held at the College of Pharmacy, on April 9th, at 10.15 a.m.

Present: The President (Mr. Buckhurst) in the chair, and Messrs. Gulliver, Peters, Rankin and Towl.

Correspondence.—To Mr. T. A. Wild, Ararat, sympathising with him in his recent motor accident; the various State Pharmaceutical Societies re the rank of military dispensers; J. H. Young and C. B. Flint, Adelaide, re the South Australian branch of the P.D.L.; O. J. Lawson, Fitzroy, re the new military regulation to which exception was taken; secretary, Dispensaries' Union, re proposed conference.

From manager I.O.A., re Indemnity Policies expiring on a fixed date; Life Company of Australia, forwarding application fees for four members; J. H. Young, Adelaide, forwarding particulars of meeting of South Australian Advisory Board; W. D. Nicholas, re new military regulation; A. Andrews, re Wages Board Conference; R. C. Cowley (Brisbane) and J. H. Young (Adelaide), re action taken relative to rank of pharmacists in military forces. Mr. Cowley stated that a committee had been appointed to wait on the P.M.O. (Colonel Sutton), after which representation would be made to the Minister for Defence and to the State Commandant. Mr. J. H. Rountree (Hamilton) wrote re differential freight rates on drugs and proprietary medicines. Resolved that Mr. Rountree be asked to furnish further particulars, and that the attention of the Railway Department be drawn to the matter.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

No. 269.—Challman, H. O., Traralgon.
No. 270.—Graves, C. A., Sale.
No. 271.—Spencer, A. J., Sale.
No. 272.—London, H., Rochester.
No. 274.—Condrey, J. E., Adelaide.
No. 275.—*Wilkinson, Louisa, Preston.

*Associate.

An applicant (No. 273) asked that his application be withdrawn, for private reasons, and that his entrance fee be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. He was in full sympathy with the objects and work of the P.D.L.

U.F.S. Dispensaries.—The secretary laid on the table a report re this matter. Resolved that further action be left in the hands of the chairman, Mr. Towl and the secretary.

Wages Board Proposals.—Resolved that the offer of the assistants to hold a conference be accepted, and that Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Church, Keays, Rankin and Towl attend as representatives of the Master Pharmacists.

Trap Letter.—The secretary reported that a trap letter had been sent to certain pharmacists asking them to supply medicine for a certain purpose. In each case a reply had been sent referring the writer to the local doctor.

Factories Act Case.—It was reported that the Factories Department had taken action against a pharmacist, who was not a member of the P.D.L., for exhibiting goods after the legal hour. The articles exhibited were goods not usually sold by chemists, and the Department took up the attitude that these goods must not be shown in the window after 6 p.m. It was resolved that the attention of members be drawn to this matter.

Treasurer's Statement.—Mr. Towl (for the Hon. Treasurer) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance in General Fund of £43 2s. 9d., and in the Reserve Fund £275. In doing so, he remarked that there were now 275 members, and that the whole of the application fees had been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund. It was a very satisfactory position for the company to be in.

Credit Notes for insurances effected were received from the I.O.A., on account of Messrs. Yelland, Vale, Butchers, and Bailey. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

South Australia.

The Advisory Board met on March 31 at Adelaide.

Present: Messrs. Fox, Strempel, Porter and Gryst.

Mr. Fox proposed that Mr. Porter be chairman. Mr. Gryst seconded. Carried.

Quorum.—It was resolved that in Board meetings three members form a quorum.

Correspondence.—Copies of letters sent read and approved.—From Mr. Butchers, secretary P.D.L., stating that Mr. Buckhurst had reported on his visit to Adelaide; that sixteen pharmacists had applied for membership and been elected.

Military Compounders.—Mr. Butchers wrote concerning the rank of pharmacists in the Commonwealth Defence Forces, stating that pharmacists who are compounders should be granted the rank of lieutenant, and asked the local executive to bring about the desired reform. Assented to, but the secretary to point out that in Adelaide there are no sergeant compounders who are registered pharmacists; that mere apprentices are taken as sergeant compounders, and that the Board does not desire to see these persons ranked as lieutenants. Concerning this matter the chairman was authorised to obtain information.

National Insurance.—Mr. Butchers further stated the desirability of appointing a pharmacist in each State to study the operation of the National Insurance Act of Great Britain. It was resolved that the secretary write to the secretary British Medical Association concerning the attitude of that body on the question.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

A special meeting of the Board was held on April 3, when Mr. H. S. Brothwood presided. Other members present were: Messrs. C. J. Carroll, Ll. P. Williams, and F. Gray. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. A. Wadsworth, T. S. Loney, and T. M. Snelson.

The meeting was called to consider the report of a meeting of the sub-committee appointed to confer with Professor Anderson Stuart on the subject of a College of Pharmacy, as a result of which the following recommendations were made by the Faculty of Medicine to the Senate of the Sydney University:—

"1. That a lecturer on practical pharmacy be appointed to carry out the by-laws relating to fourth year students in the Faculty of Medicine, and also to give instruction to pharmacy students in practical pharmacy and dispensing.

"2. That upon the establishment of a chair of Pharmacology the lecturer be under the direction of the professor in that subject.

"3. That the salary attached to the office of lecturer in practical pharmacy be at the rate of £400 per annum, if the lecturer devotes the whole of his time to University duties; or £250 a year if he engage in private business.

"4. That the Faculty is of opinion that in the event of the adoption of this proposal, under which the students in pharmacy would receive the whole of their scientific instruction at the University, it should also have control of the requirements for admission to the curriculum, and should award University diplomas to those who have completed the course, which would entitle them to registration as pharmaceutical chemists."

After discussion it was decided by the Board to accept the recommendations with the proviso that section 4 of same must be subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. It was also decided to suggest to the University authorities that those registered pharmacists who had already passed the University lectures and examinations be allowed to attend the course in practical pharmacy and receive the University diploma.

The University intends in the first instance to advertise for a Director in Pharmacy in the prominent journals of the Commonwealth.

Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, Ll. P. Williams, and F. Gray were elected as delegates to act in conjunction with the University delegates as a selection committee.

Ordinary Meeting.

The Board met on April 8. Mr. W. Shore presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. M. Snelson and F. Gray.

A letter was received from the preliminary examiner, in reply to a reference from the Board, intimating that the intermediate certificate, 1912, of the Department of Public Instruction had a standard rather higher than the Board's preliminary examination, and that the Board could therefore accept it in lieu thereof.

Pharmacists Registered.—Robert S. Polson, Crookwell (registered pharmacist of New Zealand); Joseph L. Neilson, Darlinghurst (registered pharmacist of Queensland); James E. Sleeman, Roseville (passed final examination); and Frank White, Sydney (chemist and druggist of Great Britain).

Indentures Registered.—Ellis John Kneebone, to Mr. J. C. Hallam, Sydney.

Indentures Transferred.—G. White, from Mr. H. K. White, to Mr. T. A. Peterson, Campsie.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Special Meeting.

A special general meeting of the members of the Society was held on Tuesday, April 8. Present—Messrs. T. M. Snelson (chairman), Short, Sharpe, Rogers, Nicholls, Newman, Haynes, Schofield, F. Gray, Wearne, Ellis, Lloyd, and Butcher.

The meeting was called in accordance with the rules to confirm the resolution carried at the annual meeting of the Society, with regard to an amendment of the Articles of Association in the direction of increasing the membership from 400 to 600 members.

On the motion of Mr. Short, seconded by Mr. Schofield, the resolution was confirmed.

Ordinary Meeting.

The Council met on April 8, under the presidency of Mr. T. M Snelson. There were also present Messrs. W. Short, A. E. Sharpe, and F. Gray Apologies were received from Messrs. Penrose and Loney, who were unavoidably absent.

All Australia Exhibition.—A letter was read from the Chamber of Manufactures with regard to the forthcoming great all Australia Exhibition, to be held in Melbourne between September 13 and November 15 next. It was received.

Defence Force Dispensers.—A communication from the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., Melbourne, in regard to the position held by dispensers in the Commonwealth Defence Force was considered. The letter brought under the notice of the Council the disabilities under which pharmacists who were military compounders laboured. It was decided to make inquiry into the matter.

Pharmaceutical Conference.—The general secretary of the Pharmaceutical Conference (Mr. Butchers) wrote informing the Council that the president (Mr. A. R. Bailey) had accepted the resignation of Mr. R. C. Cowley as scientific secretary of the conference, and asking for nominations for his successor. It was resolved to allow the matter to stand over until the next meeting.

Election of Officers.—The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. T. M. Snelson; vice-president, Mr. Alfred E. Sharpe; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. P. J. Gray; finance committee, the president, vice-president, and treasurer; library committee, Messrs. Gray, Loney and Penrose; general purposes committee, the whole council.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £65 19s. 3d.; in Savings Bank, £578 16s. 8d.; defence fund, £100; total, £744 15s. 11d. The balance to the credit of the benevolent fund was £42 6s. Accounts passed for payment, £34 0s. 4d.

New Members Elected.—F. W. Johnson, North Sydney, and A. E. Morrow, Ardlethan.

Wages Board Matters.—It was reported that the award of the Shop Assistants' (Pharmaceutical) Board had been made, and would be gazetted the following day. The secretary stated that he had ordered a sufficient number of copies of the award as would enable him to supply all members with one. He asked if he should send copies to those master chemists who were not members of the Society, at the same time asking them to join.

Instructions were given to send a copy to every master pharmacist on the register.

Chemists' Award.

A new award has been made for chemists' employees by the No. 4 Wages Board of the Professional and Shop Workers' Group, of which Mr. H. R. Curlewis is chairman, and gazetted on April 9. It is for the industries and callings of shop assistants and cleaners in shops, who work during the hours prescribed for shop assistants, and who do sweepers' and cleaners' work as well as porters' work, employed in pharmaceutical shops, chemists' and druggists' shops, and such public and private dispensaries as are shops within the meaning of the Industrial Arbitration Act, in the State of New South Wales, excluding the county of Yancowinna, and excepting storemen and packers.

It concerns all workers within the County of Cumberland, and within a radius of 10 miles from the Newcastle post office, with liberty to apply at any time after gazettal for its extension to any other part of the State excepting the County of Yancowinna.

Medical students of the Sydney University working in the dispensing branch of a pharmacy for the purpose of training in their profession, office assistants, cashiers, fountain assistants, storemen, packers or assistants doing cleaners' or sweepers' or porters' work only are excluded from the new provisions.

After dealing with the scope of the award and the area to which it applies the award provides:—

Classification.—For the purposes of this award assistants shall be classified as follows:—

(*a*) *Manager.*—A person continuously in charge of a shop, whether known as manager or not, who works as a shop assistant within the meaning of the Industrial Arbitration Act, but not a chief assistant as defined in sub-clause (b).

(*b*) *Chief Assistant.*—A pharmacist registered under the Pharmacy Act, employed in a shop where two or more assistants other than manager or apprentices are employed, and who ranks next in position to the manager, or to a proprietor who superintends his own shop.

(*c*) *Registered Assistant.*—A pharmacist registered under the Pharmacy Act, employed in a shop, not being manager or chief assistant.

(*d*) *Unregistered Assistant.*—Any person engaged in the business of any shop or shops who has not qualified under the Pharmacy Act, and is not otherwise provided for in this classification.

(*e*) *Apprenticed Assistant.*—An assistant who has completed an apprenticeship of not more than three years.

(*f*) *Reliever.*—A registered pharmacist employed temporarily to take charge of or assist in a shop in the absence of the proprietor or manager, the employment being for not more than six days per week, and not being a person obtaining four days' work per week or more from one or more employers.

Hours.—The hours for which the wages hereinafter specified shall be paid shall be 48 per week, of which not more than eleven are worked on any one day. Every hour or part thereof worked on Sunday shall be reckoned as one and a quarter of the actual period worked if worked continuously, except for meal time. If worked at intervals other than meal intervals, the period shall be reckoned as one and a third of its actual length. Sunday work, reckoned in the manner specified, shall count in computing the said periods of eleven hours and 48 hours.

Broken Time.—Where on days other than Sundays or the holidays hereinafter mentioned the employee is allowed time off from his duties, the time so allowed off shall be reckoned as worked unless—

(*a*) The employee is not required to come to the shop before 1 p.m.; or

(*b*) In cases when the shop is opened before 9 a.m. the employee is not required to come to the shop before 9 a.m. on any day or days during the same week; or

(*c*) The employee is not required to come to the shop again on the day on which such time is given off.

Wages.—

(*a*) Managers, £3 12s. 0d. for 48 hours, and time and a quarter thereafter, or £4 10s. per week, whichever is the greater.

	£	s.	d.
(*b*) Chief assistant (male)	3	6	6
(*c*) Registered assistant (male) ..	2	18	6
(*d*) Unregistered assistant (male)—			
6 years' or more experience ..	2	12	6
5 years' or more experience ..	2	8	6
4 years' or more experience ..	2	0	0
3 years' or more experience ..	1	10	0
2 years' or more experience ..	1	0	0
1 year's or more experience ..	0	15	0
Less than 1 year's experience	0	12	6
(*e*) Apprentice—			
4th year	1	15	0
3rd year	0	17	6
2nd year	0	12	6
1st year	0	10	0
(*f*) Apprenticed Assistant—			
1st year	1	15	0
Thereafter according to status.			

(*g*) Relievers, 25 per cent. in excess of the rates allowed for managers or assistants of a like grade.

(*h*) Female Unregistered Assistants, 20 per cent. less than the wages prescribed for males.

(*i*) Where employees other than relievers are employed for less than 48 hours in any week, they shall be paid either for the full 48 hours or at time and a quarter rates, at the employer's option.

Payment of Wages.—Wages to be paid weekly on Wednesday or Thursday, and up to time of payment, and shall be exclusive of all bonuses and commissions.

Overtime.—Overtime shall be paid on the salary actually received on the 48-hour basis.

(*a*) At the rate of time and a quarter for hours worked in excess of 48 hours per week, or 11 per day, and for hours worked on the hereinafter mentioned holidays continuously, except for meal times.

(*b*) Overtime at the rate of time and a third shall be paid for broken time worked on holidays.

(*c*) Time paid for at overtime rates under this clause shall not be computed in making up the periods of 48 hours and 11 hours hereinbefore mentioned.

(*d*) Every part of a quarter of an hour shall be reckoned as a quarter of an hour.

Holidays.—The holidays hereinbefore referred to shall be New Year's Day, Anniversary Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Eight-hour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. In the week in which any holiday occurs the employee shall receive his average weekly earnings for the past month.

Meal-time.—One hour shall be allowed for each meal. If the employee is required to be on duty or at call during meal-time, he shall be paid 3d. for every quarter of an hour or part thereof, and such time shall be computed in the said periods of 48 hours and 11 hours respectively.

Resident Employees.—Where it is a term of the engagement that an employee shall reside on the business premises, a daily time for ceasing work shall be specified and the employee shall be deemed to have worked up to that time each day. If the employee is required to answer the night-bell after that hour, dwelling accommodation shall be free. Otherwise not more than 10s. per week shall be charged.

Termination of Engagement and Certificate.—One week's notice may be given on either side to terminate the engagement. Thereupon the employee shall on request receive a certificate stating the period served and the position held.

Proportion of Apprentices and Improvers.—One apprentice or improver to one or other assistant may be employed. For the purpose of this clause an employer actively engaged in the business may be reckoned as an assistant.

Preference to Unionists.—As between persons offering labour at the same time, preference of employment shall be given to members of the Shop Assistant and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia, other things being equal.

Duration of Award.—This award shall remain in force for a period of two years from its coming into force.

H. R. CURLEWIS,
Chairman of the Board.

Friendly Societies' Dispensary.—On March 29 last the official opening of the Rockdale District United Friendly Societies' Dispensary took place. The premises were formally declared open by Mr. Flowers. In proposing the toast of "The Day We Celebrate," Mr. Flowers said that friendly societies were a splendid school for culture, and a training ground for men to acquire higher positions. The societies were established for the protection generally of those who were workers, and their wives and families had wakened and built up the working classes more than was generally thought. The doctors were now very particular in their examination at the time of entrance, and there was consequently a class of people who were unable on account of physical defects to join a lodge. It was for that reason he opposed money being given to societies to build their dispensaries. He thought that the Government should subsidise the lodges if they placed the buildings and administration at the disposal of the Government for the treatment of those not admitted into lodges from being too poor or unfit physically. The health of the people was a matter which affected the whole State, and any Government must devote more attention to it. He considered that the Government should take up the task of looking after the public health.

A Popular Pharmacist.—The members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and a number of personal friends extended a cordial farewell to Mr. Andrew Wadsworth prior to his departure from the State on a trip to Europe. The guest was entertained at a dinner held at the Trocadero, which was presided over by Mr. H. S. Brothwood. On behalf of those present the chairman wished Mr. Wadsworth bon voyage and expressed the hope that he would have a pleasant time and a safe return. Reference was made to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Wadsworth in the cause of pharmacy. Mr. Wadsworth, who had a most cordial reception, replied in feeling terms. He thanked his friends heartily for their good wishes, and said he had done what he could to forward the interests of pharmacists generally both as a member of the Council of the Society and of the Pharmacy Board.

Personal and Trade Notes.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, president of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, left on April 9 by the steamer Mongolia on a trip to Europe.

Mr. T. A. Peterson has purchased the business hitherto carried on by Mr. H. K. White at Campsie. Mr. White, who is one of the oldest pharmacists in the State, has retired from the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Potter, of Potter and Birks, has left Sydney on an extended trip to Japan, China, America and England. It is his intention to visit each of the factories represented by his firm. Prior to his departure he was presented by the staff with a handsome suit case as an expression of esteem and good-will.

Mr. P. J. Moodie, of Walcha, has purchased the business of Mr. Peterson at Bathurst.

Janssen Manufacturing Co., medicine manufacturers of Hamilton, have been registered under the Firms Act. Partners, Stephen Vost Janssen and Redlef Chas. Janssen.

Lyon Manufacturing Co., manufacturing chemists and general merchants, Hamilton, have been registered under the Firms Act. Proprietor, William Forrester Lyon.

Demos Proprietary Drug and Manufacturing Co., Woollahra, have been registered under the Firms Act. The partners are Jas. Wilkins Weeks and William Bulgin.

A chemists' hockey club has been formed in Sydney, and it is hoped that matches will be arranged with the neighbouring States.

Radium Chemical Co. Ltd. has been registered—March 18—with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, to manufacture radium spray, atomizers, tin, and spraying machines. The signatures to the registration are those of F. B. Morse, F. B. Ross, W. H. Warnock, A. E. Barnes, F. T. Draper, Stella Levien, and P. M. H. Backhouse. Registered office, Sydney.

On March 29 last the State Governor laid the foundation stone of the new nurses' home at St. Vincent's Hospital. The new building is to cost £13,000, and will be elaborately fitted out for the accommodation of 64 nurses.

The Estimation of Lecithin in Pharmaceutical Preparations—(Virchow in Bull. de la Soc. de Phar. de Bordeaux, 1912).—Method: Take 1 gm. of the substance and boil with 10 c.c. alcohol absolute in a long necked flask. Filter, wash residue with alcohol, and make filtrate up to to 50 c.c. Distil off the alcohol; add 10 c.c. of anhydrous ether to the residue and dissolve out the lecithin. Filter through asbestos, wash ppt. with ether and evaporate the solution to dryness. Oxidise the residue by heating with fuming nitric acid in a platin crucible over a water bath. Fuse the residue with soda, and dissolve the fused mass in water and HCL. Neutralise with ammonia and ppt. as magnesium ammonio phosphate. From the amount of phosphoric acid thus found one can calculate the percentage of lecithin in the original product.

QUEENSLAND.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

The Board met on February 20, 1913. Present: Messrs. F. W. Simmonds (President), Alex. Forbes, G. J. Mackay, Geo. W. Ward, D. J. Clarke, Geo. Watkins, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

Indentures Registered.—F. C. Moore, transfer from S. N. Lawrence to K. J. Wilkinson, Charters Towers. H. B. Mackay to T. F. Hall, Ipswich.

Imperial Reciprocity.—J. D. Connellan wrote stating that he had made application for registration in Great Britain while there, but that he had met with difficulties therewith; and was not so far registered. Resolved that the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain be written to for further information.

Application re Preliminary Examination.—Donald Wilson (c/o C. F. Hughes, Maryborough) wrote stating that he had passed the Junior Public Examination in English, French, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and wished to know if these would be accepted in lieu of the Board's Preliminary Examination. Informed that he must forward University Certificate and present himself for Latin. Mr. Wilson wrote stating that he had not yet received his University Certificate. Informed that a letter from the Registrar of the University would be accepted.

Preliminary Examination Certificate. — This matter arising out of the last conference was discussed, when it was recommended that all the States issue such certificates. Resolved that a Preliminary Examination Certificate be issued to those who had passed the Board's Preliminary Examination.

Salaries.—It was resolved that Miss Farquharson and L. Welling's salaries be increased as from 1st January, 1913.

Dates of Intermediate Examinations. — The Registrar reported the difficulty of getting Supervisors for the examinations held on the 2nd Wednesday and Thursday in December, owing to University Examinations being held. Resolved that in future the Intermediate Examinations be held on the 1st Wednesday and following day in July and December.

The usual monthly meeting was held on March 13. Present: Messrs. F. W. Simmonds (President), Alex. Forbes, Geo. W. Ward, G. J. Mackay, Geo. Watkins, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

Indentures Registered.—Herman Albert Shiele, to Stewart Miller Beattie, of George-street, Brisbane.

Application re Examination in Lieu of Preliminary Examination.—Frederick F. Mills forwarded Junior Public Examination Certificate showing he had passed in Latin, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, and asked that this certificate be accepted in lieu of the Board's Preliminary Examination. The request was granted. The Registrar of the Queensland University wrote stating that Donald Wilson had passed the November Examination in English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

Preliminary Examination. — Donald Wilson passed; two failed.

Proposed Amendment of Pharmacy Act 1888.—Mr. Mackay reported on interview with Home Secretary, and stated that the Minister had promised to bring the matter before the Cabinet.

Library.—It was resolved that Mr. Bailey's book, "New Catalogue of Queensland Plants," be procured for the library.

The Brisbane U.F.S. Dispensary now has nearly 10,000 members. Last year over 100,000 prescriptions were dispensed. Levies totalled £3000, and the net profit for the year was £300. Purchases of drugs amounted to £4873, and apparently there was a profit of £3 on sales. The report does not disclose to what extent outside trading is indulged in, but the Friendly Societies Act is clear that this form of competition is illegal, and such being the case no effort should be lost to have it restrained.

Amending Pharmacy Legislation.—Messrs. G. J. Mackay and R. Rutter, President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, waited on the Home Secretary, Hon. J. G. Appel, during the month, to urge the amendment of the Pharmacy Act. This matter was before Parliament last session in the form of a comprehensive amendment of the Medical Act, but owing to strong opposition the Bill was not proceeded with. The deputation asked that the Minister should press on with an amendment of the law relating to pharmacists, and not endeavour to deal with medical practitioners, dentists, and midwives in the one measure. Mr. Appel promised his support, and undertook to give any suggestions from the Society careful consideration.

Oculists and Opticians. — At the March meeting of the Queensland branch of the B.M.A., Dr. Thelander moved: "That the branch consider and define its attitude towards the practices of opticians in Brisbane." He considered that when a medical man gave a prescription for glasses, the patient should be able to have it accurately dispensed, and be charged only a fair trade profit on the cost of making the glasses. They should encourage an oculists' optician who would make it his sole business to dispense glasses and not to prescribe them. The cost of getting glasses, under ordinary circumstances was exorbitant. Dr. Eaton seconded the motion. In the subsequent discussion it was generally agreed that the course suggested was both proper and desirable, but that it was hopeless at present for the association to even move in the direction indicated. The motion was therefore allowed to lapse.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, is retiring from the Council, after an official connection with that body extending over 21 years. Mr. Mayhew is very popular in the Eastern States, and we join with his Western Australian friends in wishing him good health and every prosperity.

Report of the Council for 1912.—The annual report of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia for 1912, states that satisfactory progress has been made in pharmaceutical education and examinations. Messrs. Tilly and Boas, who attended the recent Conference in Melbourne, returned quite satisfied that Western Australia was maintaining a high educational and examination standard. Amongst the examiners are three Victorians, *viz.*, Mr. H. H. Bingemann (Pharmacy), Mr. F. H. Neale (Dispensary), and Mr. M. P. Ryan (Materia Medica). A special request is made to every master pharmacist to give every facility and encouragement to their apprentices to attend the various classes established for them. Preliminary candidates number 13, with 8 passes; intermediate 5, with 4 passes, and final 5, with 3 passes. Referring to the A.P.F., the report states that further additions are contemplated, and it is hoped, in the interests of all, that pharmacists will lose no opportunity of enlisting the support of the medical profession on behalf of the preparations contained in the Formulary. The Early Closing Act, which has been in operation for 12 months, is said to have been a great boon, and pharmacists are asked to strictly observe the provisions of the law in justice to themselves and all others concerned. The new regulations under the Food and Drugs Act are stated to be fair and reasonable, so far as pharmacists are concerned. A special class in Latin has been arranged at the Technical School for Preliminary Examination candidates. Since the last report, reciprocity with New Zealand has been consummated, thus constituting the last link in the chain of Australasian reciprocity. Recognition of Western Australia with Great Britain is still the subject of correspondence. Regret is expressed that the Amending Pharmacy Bill, which was introduced last session, did not become law. Attention is drawn to the fact that all branch pharmacies require to be under the control of a qualified chemist, whose name must appear in a conspicuous position. The Council supply indenture forms at a cost of 2s. 6d. each. Receipts for the year totalled £397 15s. 6d., and expenditure £410 16s. 9d., including £25 for expenses of delegate attending the A.P. Conference. No balance sheet is appended, but the year closed with a bank balance of £122 2s., and as £39 15s. was received as interest during the year, the Council evidently has some spare funds invested. Appended to the report are the Poisons Schedules, which contain a number of poisons not scheduled elsewhere. Phosphorus is in Part I., and in Part II. are Butyr of Antimony, Chlorodyne, Colocynth Pulp, Ether, Iodoform, Oxalic Acid, Soothing Powders, Soothing Syrups, Strong Mineral Acids, and Sugar of Lead. All pharmacists are required to take out an annual Poisons License, costing £1, and 44 licenses have been issued to storekeepers residing 5 miles distant from a registered chemist. The Pharmaceutical Register, which is attached to the report, contains 210 names, of which 21 represent those who have been registered on Victorian diplomas.

The Food and Drug Regulations.

The new Food and Drug Regulations come into force on May 1st. On March 7, a deputation from the Perth Chamber of Commerce waited on the Acting Premier and presented the following resolution:—

1. "That in the opinion of this Chamber uniform food and drug standards and regulations are urgently required throughout the Commonwealth."

2. "That the Government be requested to join with the other States in arranging for a conference on the lines suggested by the Federal Royal Commissioner's report."

3. "That in the opinion of this Chamber commercial interests should be well represented when delegates are appointed."

4. "That, pending uniform regulations, regulations 61 and 62 should be withdrawn."

Mr. Dwyer, in introducing the deputation, said he thought everybody would agree that there should be uniformity of legislation throughout Australia on the lines suggested. Mr. W. W. Garner said he felt sure the Government was fully in sympathy with them, and, he felt certain, would fall into line and appoint delegates to the suggested conference. He had already protested strongly against the way in which regulation 62 was passed by the committee. He did not think that any Board composed of professional men only should have the power to pass such a far-reaching clause. He was not casting any slur on the professional men who had seats on this committee, but it was impossible for any man to be trained for both a professional and business career. Regarding Regulation 61, which provided that the quantities of dangerous drugs contained in a mixture must be shown on the label, a somewhat similar regulation was in force in America, and in most of the Eastern States. It was first introduced in a form which would have interfered considerably with the chemists, and after a long discussion it was arranged that a deputation consisting of the President and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society should come before the Board, and as a result it was decided to considerably modify the proposed regulations, and at a later date he signed a letter agreeing to the suggestion that where a pharmacist was willing to deposit the formula it would not be necessary to comply with the regulation. Any Board consisting of business men before passing such a clause would have made inquiries and got some idea of the stocks held by the merchants, chemists, and grocers throughout the State. Had they done so they would have found that there are hundreds of lines which are slow sellers, and which it would be impossible to clear out at a few months' notice. A Board of

business men would have called evidence from wholesale and retail traders and investigated every phase of the question before passing the regulation complained of. Mr. F. J. Wood (Felton, Grimwade and Bickford Ltd.) reiterated the desirability of suspending the regulations until uniform measures could be secured.

The Acting-Premier, in reply, said that the regulations were aimed at dealing with proprietary and patent medicines which were sold under misrepresentation. He had been disgusted to think that in a community like Western Australia it should be possible for a system of organised fraud and chicanery to continue without some attempt being made to prevent it. When he had the Health Act framed he was under the impression that it would meet the position. Upon assuming office he made inquiries to ascertain why the provisions had not been put into force, and was informed that certain supplementary legislation was necessary in order to give effect to the provisions. The supplementary legislation was before Parliament last session, and he was hopeful that it would not be long before they were able to do something in the direction which he had mentioned. He was surprised to find commerce taking up the attitude of defending this kind of thing. There should be no consideration for the amount of money spent in advertising or other directions in propagating what ranged from comparatively harmless to serious frauds, and to his mind it was a discredit to the English-speaking world that they should have to bow to the examples of other countries which had taken action. As to the question of uniform action, the Cabinet was absolutely agreed as to the desirability of it. The Government would assist in arranging a conference in order to secure uniformity, reserving to itself at the same time the right to take independent action if it was considered that the suggestions of the conference were insufficient to meet the case. The proposal to hold such a conference ought not to restrict action within the State. On the part of honest traders there was nothing to fear under regulations 61 and 62. The latter provided for the lodging of formulae with the Commissioner of Health, and he assured them that such a course would make it absolutely confidential. It had been inferred that such particulars might "leak out," but the information would be absolutely confidential. He had looked carefully through the statements and objections, but saw nothing that appealed to him as a sufficient reason for delay. If the inclusion of representatives of commerce on any proposed conference was going to further delay matters, and add to the many years during which this organised fraud, to which he had referred, had gone on unchecked, then it would be a profound argument against the inclusion of commercial representatives. What he would like to see on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the matter was unity, and action without delay, in order that these proposals might be carried into force. If that could not be done they would have to depend entirely upon the officers of the Health Department and the professional men to whom allusion had been made. The deputation then withdrew.

TASMANIA.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The Council met at Hobart on March 6.

Present.—Messrs. A. J. Crisp, W. G. Burton and S. B. Brownell. Apologies from Messrs. F. T. Gould and T. James.

Election of President.—On the motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Brownell, Mr. Crisp was re-elected President, and Mr. F. Holmes Vice-President. Mr. Crisp then took the chair and welcomed Mr. Brownell to the Council.

Correspondence, chiefly of a routine character, was read and discussed. It was resolved that the Council strongly approve of the steps proposed to be taken by the Queensland Society regarding the introduction of legislation dealing with medical benefits. The Secretary reported that a conference with the B.M.A. on matters of mutual interest had been arranged for the next day. He also stated that the President of the Pharmacy Board had been deputed to interview the Attorney-General on the subject of the sale of medicines by shopkeepers in Hobart, but that, owing to the latter being away on holiday, he had not yet been able to see him. Reference was made to the recent death of Mr. Brooks Wilkinson, one of the oldest chemists in the State, and it was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent from the Council to his widow and family.

Meetings.—It was resolved that in future the meetings should be held on the second Tuesday of the month, at 7.30 p.m.

Conference with B.M.A.—A conference between members of the British Medical Association and the Council was held at Hobart on March 7. Drs. Brooke and Clarke represented the B.M.A. and Messrs. Crisp (President) and H. Gould the Pharmaceutical Society. The resolution moved by Mr. Gould at the September meeting of the Council in reference to the limitation of counter prescribing was fully discussed, as were various points regarding the prescribing of proprietaries by doctors were noted for the consideration of the B.M.A. Twenty copies of the A.P.F. were handed to Dr. Brooke for distribution to its members. Other matters discussed were the necessity of clearer directions being given to patients as to the dosage of medicine and the dangerous practice of nurses prescribing, cases being mentioned where the morphia and veronal habit had been acquired owing to the action of nurses in recommending these and similar hypnotic drugs. The conference was of a most amicable and harmonious character, and is likely to be productive of much good. The pharmaceutical representatives were met in a frank and friendly way by the medical delegates, and there was a general understanding that it was to the best interests of both professions for the pharmacist to advise customers to consult a doctor in all but minor cases.

NEW ZEALAND.

Pharmacy Board of New Zealand.

The Annual Report of the Board for 1912 has been issued. It contains excerpts from the Pharmacy Act 1912, which shows that Dominion pharmacists have been placed in a very much stronger position by that enactment. During the year 109 candidates were examined, of whom only 30 succeeded in passing. The percentage of passes was 28 per cent., which indicates either a very high standard of marking or a general state of unpreparedness on the part of the candidates. Twenty-six names were added to the Register. During the year 28 managers of pharmacies were enrolled. Registered apprentices numbered 40, as against 66 during the previous year. Referring to reciprocity, the report states that the Board has completed arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of certificates of registration with New South Wales and Western Australia on a whole register basis, and with Queensland on an examination basis. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain during the year took steps to obtain power to officially recognise and accept the Board's certificates upon certain terms, which caused some discussion. The receipts for the year totalled £580/4/9, of which the annual practising fee accounted for £253. Expenditure totalled £474 19s. 2d. (examination expenses, £160; Conference expenses, £47). The bank balance at the end of the year was £349 16s. 9d. The Benevolent Fund totalled £438, and the Board had assets amounting to £2132 16s. 9d., principally let out on mortgage. The Pharmaceutical Register contains the names of 472 pharmacists who have paid their annual practising fee.

Reciprocity on an examination basis has been consummated between New Zealand and Tasmania.

Mr. Arthur Hobson has been elected President of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand in succession to Mr. F. Castle. Mr. Hobson is only 33 years of age. He qualified in 1901, and in 1902 became Secretary of the Central Pharmaceutical Association.

Pharmaceutical Education in New Zealand has been advanced during the month by a definite movement to establish classes at Wellington. At first it was intended to use portion of the Pharmacy Board's funds for this purpose, but the Christchurch and Dunedin members objected, and this part of the project had to be temporarily abandoned. The Wellington members have, however, called a meeting of students to discuss the matter, and they are hopeful that a sufficient number will be obtained to establish classes at the Victoria College, under Professors Kirk and Easterfield, at an early date. Pharmacists in the other provinces advocate the establishment of a Central College of Pharmacy, and deprecate dealing with the subject in a piecemeal way.

The March Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.—The following were the questions given at the Preliminary Examination held on 3rd and 4th March, 1913:—

LATIN.

Accidence, Syntax, Composition.

Caesar, Gallic War, Book I.; or Vergil, Aeneid, Book I.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

1. Translate *either* both pieces from Caesar *or* both from Vergil.

A.

Prima luce, cum summus mons a Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis *passibus* abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis *comperit*, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset, Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari *voluerit*, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare, ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus *fieret*, monte *occupato* nostros exspectabat proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar cognovit et montem a suis teneri et Helvetios castra movisse et Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse. Eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

B.

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: Ius esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent: item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare *consuesse*. Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo iure uteretur, non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo iure impediri. Aeduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam temptassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Caesarem iniuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi *deteriora* faceret. Aeduis se obsides *redditurum* non esse, neque iis neque eorum sociis iniuria bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis *penderent*; si id non fecissent, longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum. Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum iniurias non neglecturum, neminem secum sine sua *pernicie* contendisse. Cum vellet, congrederetur: intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, virtute possent.

C.

Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia *prolem*.
Inde lupae fulvo *nutricis* tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia *condet*
Moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono:
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
Consilia in *melius* referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris *labentibus* aetas,

Cum Iunus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.

D.

Aeneas, neque enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor, rapidum ad navis praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio *ferat* haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat;
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea, Iliacis *erepta* ruinis,
Ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo *velamen* acantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledaeae mirabile donum:
Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod *gesserat* olim,
Maxuma *natarum* Priami, colloque monile
Bacatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haec celerans iter ad navis tendebat Achates.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages you translate.

N.B.—In parsing noun or adjective, give the nominative and genitive singular, number, gender, case, and full syntax. In parsing verb give principal parts, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline in full, giving gender and meaning of substantives, meaning of adjectives and pronouns:—Substantives—nomen, littus, custos, dies; adjectives—alacer, princeps; pronouns—quis (indefinite), alter.

4. Give in columns meaning, gender, genitive, ablative, singular and plural—nix, linter, fulgur, iter, sedes.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of—similis, pius, praestans, dulcis, aequus, velox; magis, saepe, bene, ferociter, ample.

(b) Latin for 13, 36th, 200,000, 3 each, 14 times, ten thousand footsoldiers, one thousand horses, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

6. (a) Explain these constructions, giving an example of each:—Ablative of origin, predicative dative, accusative of respect, subjective genitive.

(b) Give rules for the construction of principal clauses and of subordinate clauses in indirect narration. Translate "Caesar said that all those who had escaped must be brought back." (Use gerundive of "reduco.")

7. (a) Give the parts and meanings of—Pello, occido, adimo, condo, reperio, conor, aggredior, ulciscor.

(b) Write out these tenses—
Future indicative active of sono.
Present subjunctive active of lugeo.
Future perfect indicative active of resisto.
Imperfect subjunctive deponent of morior.
Imperative deponent of queror.
Present indicative passive of fero.

8. Translate into Latin—
(a) Tell me why you have brought the horses.
(b) If I had gone to Rome yesterday I would have seen your father.
(c) Do not enter the city while the enemy are besieging it.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.
All the working must be shown as part of the solution.
All the steps of the solution must be clearly set out.

1. Find the value correct to five places of decimals of the series—

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4 \times 6} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 8} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 8 \times 10}$$

Find the value to the nearest penny of £7.20417 + £5.30521 + £2.40729.

3. Find the value of a bar of gold weighing 3 lbs. 7 ozs. 13 dwts. 10 grains worth £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

4. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of the numbers 4620, 8190, 21450 by decomposing each number into prime factors.

5. After paying income tax of 5d. in the £1, a man has £666 11s. 10½d. left. What was his total income?

6. The true discount on a certain sum due 2½ years hence at 3 per cent. is £17 14s. 6d. Find the sum.

7. How much must be invested in a 3 per cent. stock to produce a net income of £295 after deducting income tax at 4d. in the £1?

8. Multiply 7 kilometres 18 decametres 17 decimetres 5 millimetres by 15. Divide 16 kilometres 17 decametres 18 decimetres 32 millimetres by 8 and subtract the second result from the first. Give answer in metres.

9. Find to three places of decimals the number of litres in a gallon, supposing that a gallon weighs 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

10. Assuming that a kilogram weighs 2⅕ lbs. avoirdupois and that £1 = 25 francs, find in francs per litre the price of a liquid that costs 1s. 6d. per gallon.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition.
Time allowed: Two hours.
Literature, Victorian Anthology.

1. Write an Essay on—
Instinct in Animals;
The Uses of Railways;
Or,
Out-door Sports.

2. Analyse the following sentence:—"I no sooner saw this venerable man in the pulpit, but I very much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice; for I was so charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery as well as with the discourses he pronounced, that I think I never passed any time more to my satisfaction.

3. Correct, giving reasons, everything you find wrong in the following sentences:—
(a) Ask him straight whom he believes did it.
(b) Neither you or I is likely to forget who our defeat is due to.
(c) Seldom or ever have I or am I likely to get such a chance.
(d) It appears that the gum has not been made of the proper constituency.
(e) Being scientifically manufactured with the choicest possible materials, the most tender skin is left without any feeling of discomfort.

4. (a) Define subjunctive mood and write out present and past subjunctive of verbs *be* and *do*.
(b) How do prepositions differ from conjunctions? Mention three words which can be used

either as prepositions or conjunctions, with an example of both uses for each.

(c) Form the possessive case, singular and plural, of—he, echo, empress, lady, woman.

5. State what are the subjects of Tennyson's "Knight's Oath," of Browning's "Prospice," and of Morris's "The Earthly Paradise."

6. Write a description of Ham's attempt to reach the ship in distress, with its result.

7. Which only of the accusers of Warren Hastings was alive when Macaulay wrote his account of his trial? How does Macaulay describe him?

8. Explain these quotations, naming the author and the piece from which they are taken:—

(a) I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains!

(b) And says there's news to-day—the King.
Was shot at—touched in the liver-wing.

(c) Never the lotus closes, never the wild-fowl wake
But a soul goes out on the East Wind, that died for England's sake.

(d) May I put down your honoured name for my book of poems?

(e) He could see a hero perish or a sparrow fall with the same amount of sympathy for either.

(f) For he left the laggard and took the bold.

9. Write out—
Eight lines from "Ring out old shapes...."
Nine lines from "They call you proud...."
Four lines from "The Morning Star paled...."

Algebra.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All the working must be shown, and all results must be in their simplest form.
The usual formulæ for rapid working should be known and applied.

1. Multiply
$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$ by $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$.

2. Divide
$125x^3 + 300x^2y + 240xy_2 + 64y^3 - 27z^3$ by $5x + 4y - 3z$

3. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of
$x^3 - 4x^2y - 17xy^2 + 60y^3$ and $x^3 - 6x^2y - 19xy^2 + 84y^3$.

4. Write down the factors of
(i) $6x^2 - 11x + 3$;
(ii) $12x^2 - 19x - 21$;
(iii) $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$;
(iv) $4(x + 1)^2 - 1$.

5. Simplify
(i) $\frac{a(b+c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b(c+a)}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c(a+b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$;

ii $\left\{\frac{x^2+y^2-z^2}{2xy}\right\} \div \left\{1+\frac{y+z}{x}\right\}$.

6. Solve the equations

(i) $\frac{3x-14}{x-5} - \frac{3x-8}{x-3} = \frac{3x-32}{x-11} - \frac{3x-26}{x-9}$

(ii) $(x-a)(2x-b)^2 = (x-b)(2x-a)^2$.

7. (a) A man bought a house. He sold it for £a, and gained five-sixths of what he gave for it. Find what he gave for it.

(b) A man bought whisky at a shillings for a cask containing b gallons. He sold it at c shillings per pint. Find his gain per cent.

(c) I bought 20 yards of cloth for 10 guineas—some at 11s. 6d. per yard, and the the rest at 7s. 6d. per yard. How many yards of each did I buy?

Euclid.—Book I.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All figures must be correctly drawn, with the aid of ruler and compasses.

1. Define the following geometrical terms, and give an illustration of each:—
Finite straight line, isosceles triangle, congruent figures, perpendicular, corresponding angles, rectangle, diagonal, regular pentagon.

2. Prove the following theorem:—If at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines on opposite sides of it make the adjacent angles supplementary, these two straight lines must be in one and the same straight line.

3. The sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side. The difference of any two sides of a triangle is less than the third side.

4. In the triangles OPQ, RST, angle P = angle S, angle Q = angle T, and side PQ = side ST. Show that the triangles are congruent.
The bisectors of the equal angles ABC, ACB of the isosceles triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in the points E and F respectively. Show that $BE = CF$.

5. If a straight line meets two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal.
State clearly the axiom on which your proof depends.

6. Prove that the three interior angles of a triangle are equal together to two right angles.
Find the magnitude of each angle of a regular hexagon.

7. Triangles on equal bases, and having the same altitude, are equal in area.

8. Describe a rectangle equal in area to a given triangle.

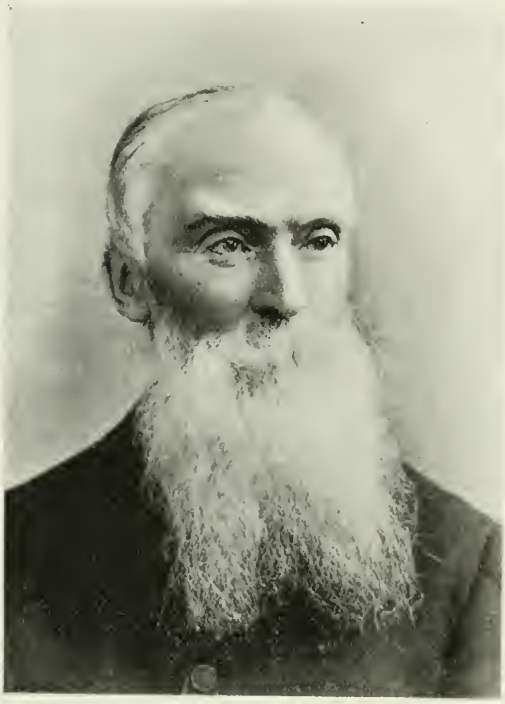
9. Show that if in a triangle the square on one side is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angle opposite to the first-named side is a right angle.

Given the diagonal of a square, construct the square.

Tinctura Iodi as an Antidote to Carbolic Acid—(Maherley in Bull. General de Therapeut., 1912).—The author has given to infants of 3 years, who have drunk phenol, a series of 5 min. doses of Tinct. Iodi with good results. Up to a teaspoonful has been given to adults; and the tincture is recommended as a rapid and sure antidote to carbolic acid.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Stirling Black. Another of the old Victorian pharmaceutical pioneers passed away on March 17 in the person of Mr. John Stirling Black, of Smith-street, Collingwood, who for over 50 years has been identified with pharmacy in Great Britain and in this State. Mr. Black was born in 1832 at Barrhead, Scotland. At a very early age he commenced his pharmaceutical studies at the Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow, with Dr. McKinley, and opened a business of his own when 18 years of age. Some two years later he decided to emigrate to Australia, and landed on Christmas Day, 1852, at Liordet's Beach (now Port Melbourne). On his arrival he took a position in a boot-warehouse and followed other occupations, until, attracted by the gold rush, he visited in turn, Castlemaine, Maldon, and



Bendigo. He tramped for several years through Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and, when times were bad, he returned to his original calling, pharmacy. About 1870 he returned to Bendigo and became associated with the old and new hospitals there, and later with the Medical Dispensary. In connection with the latter institution, his name heads the Merit Board list of Presidents. Tiring of the adventurous and roving life, he decided to settle down in pharmacy, and in 1873 joined Mr. C. E. Marston, in Smith-street, Collingwood. On the latter's retirement in 1890, Mr. Black took over the business, which he continued to conduct until 1901, when he went to reside permanently at Seville, where he died two days after the anniversary of his 81st year. For some time past, his elder son, Mr. John W. C. Black, who qualified in Victoria in 1894, has been in charge of the business. Another son, Mr. Jonathan Percy Black, after completing his qualification as a pharmacist in 1899, took up the medical course and is now practising at Horsham. The late Mr. Black was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was of a courteous and kindly dispositioned nature, and, although never aspiring to public life, always took a great interest in the welfare of pharmacy. He became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1883, and continued to subscribe to the funds to the time of his death: his annual subscription always being among the first to come to hand. Although personally unknown to the younger generation of pharmacists, Mr. Black's name was a synonym of all that was best in pharmacy, and his death leaves another gap in the sadly diminishing ranks of the sturdy pioneers to whom this country owes so much.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus — By J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Vol. II., Part VII., being Part XVII. of the complete work. Published by the authority of the Government of New South Wales. It is difficult to criticise each part of this work as it appears. The present part exhibits the same minute care in description and comparison that is found in the previous issues, while the plates illustrative of each species show the same beauty and finish. Six species are described in this part, viz., Eucalyptus salmoniphloia, E. leptopoda, E. squamosa, E. oldfieldii, E. orbifolia, and E. pyriformis, making 94 in all so far described. It is noteworthy that E. Drummondii, Bentham, is definitely stated by Mr. Maiden to be a variety of E. Oldfieldii. Both Von Mueller and Luehmann thought this might be the case. E. pyriformis is remarkable because of the large size and showiness of the flowers and the large size and peculiar shape of the fruit. Three new varieties of this are named for the first time by Mr. Maiden, viz., Minor, Elongata, and Ramehana. The last had been described as a distinct species by Baron Von Mueller.—S.P.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

The season for 1912-13 terminated on April 2, with a match against Dandenong, at R.C.G., when the C.C.C. won rather easily. Dandenong scored 110 (Dr. Langley 26), C.C.C. 180. McNeel and De Gruchy batted well, the former with a score of 118 not out placed himself as the highest scorer of the C.C.C. during its run of 15 years. Mathias (3 for 20) and Hill (2 for 26) captured the wickets. After the game, a pleasant reunion of the Interstate team took place, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. Vale, at Kensington, and during the evening Mr. D. Shaw,

on behalf of the team, presented Mr. A. McNeel with a silver-mounted pipe and a tobacco pouch, in recognition of his splendid performances in the recent match at Sydney. Mr. Shaw, in his usual cricketing style, referred to the brilliant double of Mr. McNeel, and rightly remarked that this, without question, was the means of the shield being brought to Victoria. In a modest manner, Mr. McNeel suitably responded. A vote of thanks to the host and hostess terminated a pleasant reunion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. Owen Hughes, Rutherglen, was in Melbourne on April 8, on his way to Adelaide for a holiday.

Mr. A. G. Leech, assistant dispenser at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran, left on April 7 on a holiday visit to Sydney.

Mr. A. B. Jefferson, Deniliquin, was in Melbourne on March 26, and paid a visit to the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. John Champion, Richmond, visited Adelaide with the Victorian team of bowlers during the Easter vacation.

Mr. C. D. Atkinson, Kerang, called at the College of Pharmacy on March 20. He was on his way to Adelaide for a holiday.

Mr. W. G. Fegent, Oxford-street, Sydney, is to be married at Scot's Church, Melbourne, on April 30 to Miss Ella E. Price.

Mr. H. J. Mewkill, St. Arnaud, was in town during the month, and called to discuss P.D.L. and other pharmaceutical matters.

Mr. A. G. Lalor, pharmacist, Avoca, was installed as Worshipful Master of the Avoca Lodge on March 25. The installing officer was Sir Alexander Peacock.

Mr. Albert H. Koch, analyst, was, at a meeting of the Board of Health held on April 2, appointed Public Analyst for the Shire of Cranbourne.

Mr. Harry O. Wilkinson, of Warrnambool, is leaving for England shortly on an extended holiday. During his absence Mr. R. H. Clyne will be in charge of the business.

Mr. Harold G. Macdonald, head dispenser at the Prahran Dispenary, has been spending his holidays in the Ballarat district. Mr. A. W. Madge relieved him during his absence.

Mrs. A. Henry (nee Miss J. B. Wollen) is relieving Miss A. K. Barker, dispenser, at the Queen Victoria Hospital for three weeks. Miss Barker has gone to the Blue Mountains on a holiday trip.

Mr. R. H. Clyne (son of Mr. David Clyne, J.P.), who recently passed his Final Examination, was married to Miss Norrie Quinn, at Nth. Fitzroy, on March 17. The honeymoon was spent at Sassafras. Mr. and Mrs. Clyne intend residing at Warrnambool.

Mr. Ralph Barnes, son of Mr. J. Barnes, of Minyip, was married on April 2 at Minyip to Miss Mabel Glasson of that town. Mr. Barnes, jun., will be taking charge of his father's branch pharmacy at Horsham.

Miss E. Skinner, who left for London in the R.M.S. "Orvieto," writing from Colombo on March 4, states that she has had a most enjoyable voyage so far, although at the time of writing the weather was very hot and moist.

Mr. Phil. J. Mulhall, of Seymour, was married on March 17 to Miss Mary O'Callaghan, of Seymour. The young couple spent their honeymoon in Sydney, returning to Melbourne on April 2.

Mr. J. J. Hetherington, chemist, of Ascot Vale, is leaving on a trip abroad by the "Niagara," which leaves Sydney on May 1. He has disposed of his business to Mr. A. J. E. Richards, formerly of Western Australia.

Mr. Albert H. Koch, analyst, Melbourne, was married to Miss Alice M. Massina on March 18 at St. Columb's, Church of England, Hawthorn. Mr. Leo. A. Koch, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man.

Miss Katie Burton, late dispenser at the Bendigo Hospital, was married on March 25 at Scots' Church, Melbourne, to Mr. Shillinglaw-Lilburn. A dinner to celebrate the occassion was subsequently held at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. T. S. Loney, of Sydney, was in Melbourne on April 9, and called at the College of Pharmacy to pay his respects to the President of the Board. Mr. Loney has been in indifferent health, and has been spending a fortnight in Tasmania recuperating.

Mr. W. M. Jewkes, Essendon, suffered a sad bereavement on April 11, by the death of his only daughter, a promising child, who had almost reached her fourteenth year. Many messages of sympathy from pharmacists were sent to Mr. Jewkes.

At the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Victoria, held on March 19, at the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, the Grand Master eulogised the services of Wor. Bro. Chas. E. Towl, who, for the past two years, had ably presided over the Board of General Purposes.

Advantage was taken by a few friends of Mr. Harry Shillinglaw to invite him to an informal dinner on Saturday evening, April 12th, at the Oriental Hotel, on the occasion of his retirement from active work. No speeches were made, but a very pleasant evening was spent, during which Mr. Shillinglaw gave some of his reminiscences of the early days of Melbourne.

Mr. J. Lakeland, who has been connected with the drug trade for 40 years, and is now representing Harland's Varnishes in Australia, paid a visit to Melbourne on March 29. Mr. Lakeland came to Victoria in 1875, and in the early days conducted a drug warehouse in Collins-street, Melbourne. He is looking extremely well for his years, and says he is always glad to see his old friends who were connected with pharmacy in the past.

Mr. R. P. Francis, with his wife and family left for England by the "Themistocles," on April 11. Before leaving, the employees of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury presented him with a gold sovereign case, and handed to him for Mrs. Francis a gold bangle. Mr. Ernest W. Francis, who is going with his father to complete his pharmaceutical training in London, was presented with a case of pipes.

Pharmacists have come out well in the recent Final Examination in medicine at the Melbourne University. No fewer than five qualified pharmacists figure in the results, viz., Messrs. John Fleming, Harley Grover, Percy O. Lord, F. G. Meade, and J. A. Smeal, all of whom have passed. Mr. Smeal secured first-class honors in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Gynæcology, and gained the Jamieson prize in Clinical Medicine (£5), and the Forensic prize (£5), and the Scholarship in Medicine (£40). He also divided the scholarship in Obstetrics with another student. Mr. Meade divided the Surgery Exhibition and won the Beannie Scholarship in surgery (£30). He also secured first-class honors in medicine and surgery (heading the list in the latter subject) and second-class honors in obstetrics and gynæcology. Dr. Smeal has been appointed senior resident medical officer at the Melbourne Hospital, and Dr. Meade third resident medical officer. Dr. Lord has gone to New South Wales for four months to undertake medical work for an insurance company, and Dr. Grover has applied for a position at the Albury Hospital.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, passed through Melbourne on April 7, on his way to England, by the R.M.S. "Mongolia." He expects to be away for eight or nine months, and will attend the jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London, in July, as the representative of New South Wales. Mr. Wadsworth expressed himself as fairly well pleased with the New South Wales Wages Board Award, which had turned out very differently to what the assistants expected. The only point gained was the recognition of 48 hours a week, but this concession was not considered sufficient to compensate the employees for the reduced scale of wages, which the Board had awarded. Mr. Wadsworth thought that in Victoria both masters and employees would be well advised if they had nothing to do with a Wages Board. Unfortunately, in New South Wales, if 25 employees in any business petitioned for a Board, the Board had to be established, and it was, of course, not difficult for that number of malcontents to be found. He was hopeful that pharmaceutical education in his State would shortly be put on a better basis, as the result of an arrangement between the University and the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. T. P. Isaac, country representative of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, has retired from business after 32 years on the road, and intends shortly to visit the Old Country, leaving by the R.M.S. "Orama" on April 10. The esteem in which Mr. Isaac is held in the country induced the Ballarat pharmacists to join together in a social gathering on Tuesday, the 8th of April, to wish him bon voyage. Mr. A. M. Palmer, president of the Ballarat Chemists' Association, occupied the chair and presented Mr. Isaac with an illuminated address. Mr. J. W. Scott proposed the toast of "Our Guest," and after a few remarks by Mr. W. H. Fleay, Mr. Isaac, in a happy speech, alluded to the kindness pharmacists had always shown to him. He wished them every success in their business and referred in appreciative terms to the work of the P.D.L. in bringing about a better understanding amongst pharmacists than had existed in the past. He expected to be away about nine months, and during that time he hoped to acquire much useful information which might be of value to them on his return, particularly with regard to the National Insurance Act. He had worked hard as a traveller, but he had always found his work lightened by the many friendships he had formed, and he hoped that his successor (Mr. Braithwaite) would be equally well received when he took up his round.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

The Brunswick U.F.S. Dispensary is about to establish a branch at Coburg.

Mr. A. F. Hugh Gibbs, representing Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson, London, is showing his samples in Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury's old warehouse, 309-311 Flinders-lane.

The U.F.S. Dispensary, Hawthorn, has purchased the old Savings Bank, opposite the Town Hall, Burwood-road, Hawthorn, and within a few weeks the business of the dispensary will be transferred from the present rented premises to the new building.

"Pacolol" is a new disinfectant manufactured by Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., London, and is almost identical in composition with the Lig. Cresoli Sap. of the German Pharmacopœia. Bacteriological tests show that it has high germicidal efficiency.

Dispensary for Coburg.—At a meeting of the Brunswick and Coburg U.F.S. Dispensary Committee, held on April 4, it was decided to expend £1500 on the erection of a new dispensary at the corner of Sydney-road and Wilson-street, Coburg, on land which was acquired for this purpose some twelve months ago.

Messrs Parke, Davis and Co. have issued a new catalogue of their products. This supersedes all previous issues as regards the quotations, and we may add surpasses all other editions in utility. It is at once a materia medica, a wholesale price-list, a manual of formulæ, a treatise on vaccine therapy and an exhaustive index of telegraphic codes.

Messrs. Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., agents for L. T. Piver, Paris, have been compelled to slightly increase their

prices owing to the steady rise in the price of raw materials. At the request of Messrs. Piver, they have fixed a minimum selling rate for their leading lines, and they invite their clients to report immediately they hear of cases where the fixed prices have not been observed.

Mr T. A. Wild, Ararat, has just had a handsome new shop front fitted to his pharmacy by Messrs. Thos. Duff and Bros. The shop has now an appearance equal to any city pharmacy, and Mr. Wild has been greatly complimented on his enterprise. He states that the expense incurred has been more than warranted by the increased business resulting from the improvements.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. are issuing Glaseptic Ampoules Solution Silver Nitrate (1 per cent.) for applying to the eyes of new-born infants. It is a specially prepared solution, sterilised, and not intended for hypodermatic administration. The ampoules are supplied in boxes of 1 doz., each ampoule containing 5 to 10 minims of solution, a sufficient quantity for one or two patients. A rubber bulb is furnished with each box.

Argentide (Concentrated Solution Silver Iodide) has been placed on the market by Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. It is designed for the extemporaneous preparation of precipitated silver iodide, which is reputed to be superior to nitrate of silver in the treatment of cystitis, urethritis, vaginitis, otitis medea, and similar diseases. Argentide is non-poisonous, and is said to be the most stable and least irritating of the silver salts. It is employed in dilutions of 1:30 to 1:1000, as conditions or experience may indicate, and is supplied in 1-oz. glass-stoppered amber vials.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. draw attention in this issue to a special announcement *re* Phylacogens. They have issued a Brochure giving a complete description of the Phylacogens and their therapeutic application, and will be pleased to forward a copy of this on application. Pamphlets have also been issued dealing with erysipelas, rheumatism, gonorrhea, and mixed infection phylacogens. This new form of treatment of acute and chronic infections with bacterial derivatives has attracted considerable attention in America, and is now being prominently brought under the notice of medical men in Australia.

McFarlane's Pharmacy, which for many years occupied a prominent position near the corner of Collins and Elizabeth-streets, Melbourne, and which was removed to a site near Latrobe-street when the Equitable Buildings were commenced, has been closed, the stock and fittings being purchased by Mr. F. Damyon and transferred to his new branch pharmacy at Ripponlea. Mr. R. J. Macfarlane, who carried on the business for many years, died a year or two ago. Mr. S. H. Blake, formerly of Auburn, became the owner. Change in the character of the population and the competition of the U.F.S. Dispensaries are said to be the main cause of the business being closed.

Mr. H. B. Silberberg, of Silberberg and Co., 443 Bourke-street, returned to Melbourne by the "Roon" on April 2 after an absence of six months, principally spent in England and Germany. He visited the leading factories in Great Britain and the Continent, and also spent some days at the well-known works of E. Merck, Darmstadt, which he considers are the most up-to-date he has seen. This firm employs over 2000 workmen, and has a staff of about 60 analysts. He spent some time inspecting the leading glass factories, and purchased large stocks of scientific glassware, physical apparatus, and laboratory supplies for his Melbourne and Sydney houses.

Improvements in City Pharmacies.—Messrs. H. Francis and Co. moved into their new Bourke-street pharmacy during the month. The exterior of the building has a handsome appearance, whilst the internal fittings are of an unique character, and are designed to give the best advantage to the space available. Altogether, the pharmacy is a handsome addition to city architecture, which, during the past year or two, has been greatly improved in the immediate locality. Messrs. Bowen and Co. have also made considerable improvements in their Swanston-street premises, the whole of the fittings having been re-modelled, and the shop portion extended some feet backwards. The pharmacy established by Messrs. Bain and Co., in Swanston-street, which has been renamed "The Cathedral Pharmacy," has undergone some alteration, a modern shop-front having been installed, giving greater accommodation inside the shop. Rents in Swanston-street are still on the up-grade, and the present prices paid make it a necessity to get the greatest possible return out of the business. Other pharmacies which have been more or less recently improved by new window fronts of the modern type are Messrs. Lewis and O'Donnell's (Bourke-street), Swift's (Collins-street), and E. L. Fisher (Elizabeth-street).

"Tabloid" Bismuth Gauze.—The use as a surgical dressing of gauze impregnated with bismuth salts, in place of iodoform, is a practice with much to commend it, both from the practitioner's and from the patient's point of view. Such a dressing was introduced some time ago by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., as one of the "Tabloid" series of dressings, and has met with considerable success. As compared with the older iodoform gauze, it has the advantages of being quite odorless and non-toxic, while in antiseptic power it is in no way inferior. When used for packing cavities, "Tabloid" Bismuth Gauze remains fresh and free from offensive odour for much longer periods than unmedicated gauze or iodoform gauze. It is issued in various sizes and packings, the latest of these consisting of a carton containing six yards of gauze, half-an-inch wide and with selvedge edges. The gauze is sterilised, and each carton is enclosed in a special covering, which keeps it sterile. This size of "Tabloid" Bismuth Gauze will be of particular value in ear, throat, and nose work.

Nyal Club Meeting.—The members of the club met at Young and Jackson's Hotel, on April 10. Present: Messrs. Lomax, Aumont,

Wade, Tonkin, Spiller, Adler, White, Daintree, Sayle, Pickford, W. J. Williams, G. Pleasance, Mr. W. D. Williams in the chair. Business: The Nyal Window Dressing Competition. The chairman reported that Frederick Stearns and Co. had arranged to donate every three months prizes of £2/2/-, £1/1/-, and 10/6 for the best selling window of Nyal lines only. It was decided to appoint Mr. Lomax judge to pick out the best windows in each suburb, and refer the result to a committee for final decision. Windows must be ready by April 24. Consideration was then given to a general discussion on the selling powers of several Nyal lines, and information was exchanged on methods of salesmanship. New Nyal lines announced were "Huskeys" (which show a slightly better profit than Zymole Trokeys), Phosphated Iron Tonic, Quinine and Iron Tonic, Compound Effective Glycerine and Linseed, and a handy line of strong peppermints for carrying in the pocket.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

UREN.—At "St. Keverne," French-street, Hamilton, the wife of Frank Uren, J.P., chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MULHALL—O'CALLAGHAN.—On March 17, at Mary's Church, Seymour, by the Rev. T. Considine, Philip James, elder son of the late Edward and Annie Mulhall, of Hamilton, to Mary Gertrude, second daughter of Margaret and the late Edward O'Callaghan, of Seymour.

AUMONT—LEFEUVRE.—On February 10, at St. Luke's Church of England, North Fitzroy, by the Rev. Britten, Amadee Bertram Wood, son of the late L. P. Aumont, chemist, Collingwood, to Matilda Jane, daughter of the late J. Lefeuvre, Portarlington.

LAKELAND—FREEMAN.—On the 26th February, at Cecil-street Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, by the Rev. Robert Murray, M.A., Thomas Arnold, younger son of the late William and Mrs. Lakeland, of Ballarat East, to Jean Lamont, elder daughter of the late Alfred and Mary Freeman, Whitehaven, England, and niece of Mr. Neil Gray, Ardlamont, Esplanade, Williamstown.

DEATHS.

BLACK.—On March 17, at Seville, John Stirling, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Joyce, and father of John W., of Collingwood, Jessie, Seville, and Dr. J. P. Black, of Horsham; aged 81 years.

HEYWARD. — On March 20, at 75 Rose-street, Armadale, Sophia, the loving sister of G. N. Heyward, chemist, late of North Melbourne.

JEWKES.—On the 11th April, at Essendon, Lilian Bolitho, the dearly beloved and only daughter of Wallace and Jean Jewkes, aged 13 years 0 months.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on the Third Thursday and Friday in June, 1913. Particulars may be obtained from

A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Feb. 1, 1913.

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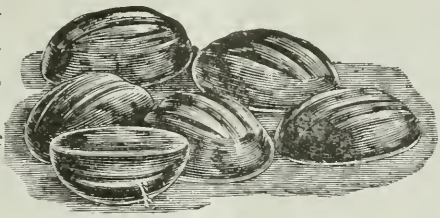

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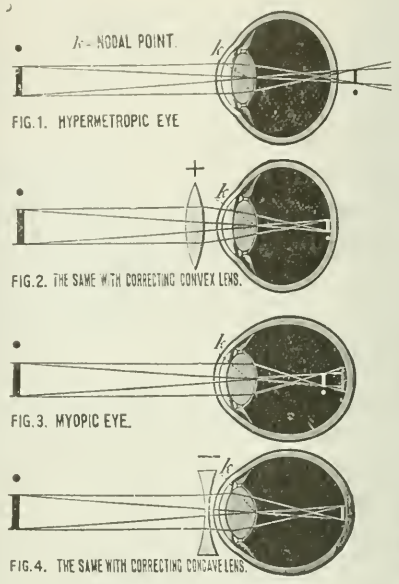

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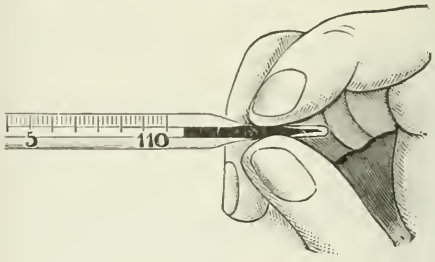

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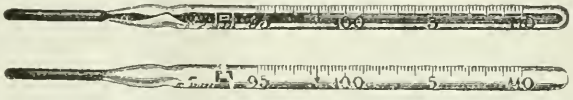

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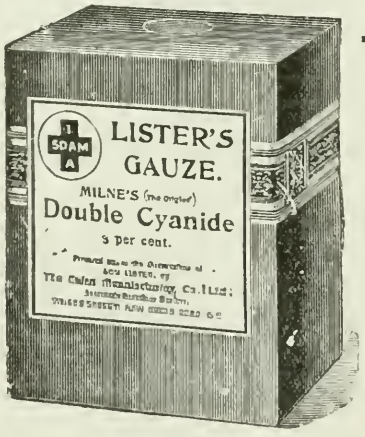

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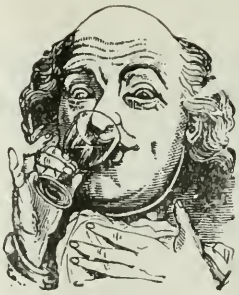

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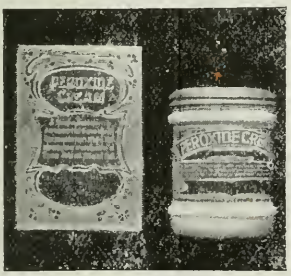

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd JUNE, 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be;—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs (Break, Break, Break, The Splendour Fades (Bugle Song), The Bells), and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Chapel. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

For the Examination in September, 1913, and the three following examinations, the Text Book in English will be "A School Treasury of English Literature *(Murdoch)*. Section IV. The portions to be memorised are—Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind (*Shakespeare*); L'Allegro (*Milton*); Sonnet on his Blindness (*Milton*); Ode to a Nightingale (*Keats*); Australian Federation (*Gay*).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book 1. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REGULATIONS *RE* EXAMINATIONS.

1. The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100.

2. Any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fees.

3. If a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or at some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in such certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

5. Fees—The Preliminary Examination or any subject, £1 1s.; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2 2s., for any single subject, £1 1s.; Final Examination, all subjects, £3 3s., for any subsequent examination, £1 11s. 6d.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th JUNE, 1913. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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Acts like a Charm in
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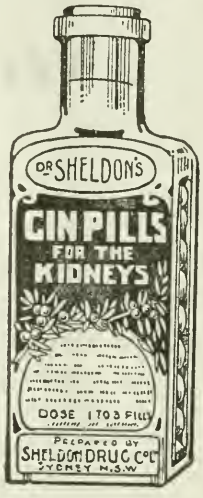

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